

BUCKLAND DIX & WOOD
AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS

THE
UPFILL-BROWN
COLLECTION

WEDNESDAY 4 DECEMBER 1991

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AT 11.30AM PRECISELY

THE
UPFILL-BROWN
COLLECTION

BUCKLAND DIX & WOOD
AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS

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17 PICCADILLY ARCADE
PICCADILLY LONDON SW1 6NH
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AUCTION OF
THE COLLECTION OF

ORDERS, DECORATIONS
AND CAMPAIGN MEDALS

FORMED BY
A.A.UPFILL-BROWN

THE PROPERTY OF THE TRUSTEES
PASTUREHILL TRUST, LUXEMBOURG



TO BE HELD AT
THE WESTBURY HOTEL
LONDON W1

WEDNESDAY 4 DECEMBER 1991
AT 11.30 AM PRECISELY



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Viewing

At the Westbury Hotel

Tuesday 3 December 9.30am-4.30pm

RESEARCH AND VERIFICATION

Unless otherwise stated, all medals and clasps have been verified where possible. In most cases research material accompanies the lot.

Please also refer to the conditions of business printed at the end of this catalogue.

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AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS

17 PICCADILLY ARCADE
PICCADILLY LONDON SW1Y 6NH
FAX 071 499 4422 TELEPHONE 071 493 5082

Registered at the above address No. 2562425

PRICES REALISED

Sale Date 4th December 1991

1	£70	38	£1,500	75	£260	112	£45	149	£130
2	£120	39	£1,100	76	£140	113	£180	150	£120
3	£380	40	£260	77	£290	114	£35	151	£700
4	£5,800	41	£140	78	£55	115	£30	152	£90
5	£190	42	£250	79	£65	116	£120	153	£120
6	£480	43	£270	80	£85	117	£110	154	£620
7	£4,100	44	£280	81	£45	118	£540	155	£440
8	£370	45	£80	82	£85	119	£110	156	£290
9	£1,000	46	£30	83	£85	120	£50	157	£180
10	£1,250	47	£250	84	£85	121	£95	158	£160
11	£2,400	48	£250	85	£75	122	£1,700	159	£160
12	£140	49	£750	86	£85	123	£160	160	£460
13	£170	50	£100	87	£75	124	£120	161	£340
14	£300	51	£430	88	£160	125	£70	162	£300
15	£340	52	£95	89	£140	126	£30	163	£100
16	£900	53	£1,600	90	£200	127	£110	164	£170
17	£180	54	£100	91	£210	128	£150	165	£150
18	£35	55	£140	92	£85	129	£180	166	£600
19	£1,500	56	£80	93	£200	130	£680	167	£25
20	£410	57	£500	94	£160	131	£100	168	£10
21	£820	58	£6,300	95	£160	132	£110	169	£280
22	£120	59	£140	96	£190	133	£95	170	£40
23	£160	60	£140	97	Unsold	134	£160	171	£740
24	£70	61	£80	98	£110	135	£360	172	£35
25	£200	62	£1,900	99	£280	136	£192	173	£460
26	£160	63	£1,300	100	£80	137	£800	174	£80
27	£1,450	64	£960	101	£45	138	£80	175	£100
28	£140	65	£460	102	£130	139	£180	176	£280
29	£180	66	£260	103	£130	140	£240	177	£100
30	£3,000	67	£570	104	£120	141	£120	178	£280
31	£220	68	£780	105	£620	142	£110	179	£320
32	£335	69	£330	106	£55	143	£340	180	£100
33	£320	70	£600	107	£130	144	£50	181	£150
34	Unsold	71	£120	108	£380	145	£760	182	£200
35	£200	72	£130	109	£130	146	£330	183	£50
36	£270	73	£170	110	£80	147	£500	184	£300
37	£950	74	£280	111	£50	148	£140	185	£150

186	£150	226	£460	266	£440	306	£240	346	£500
187	£560	227	£700	267	Unsold	307	£560	347	£340
188	£60	228	£800	268	Unsold	308	£500	348	£95
189	£55	229	£800	269	£200	309	£200	349	£100
190	Unsold	230	£480	270	£400	310	£130	350	£400
191	£200	231	£590	271	£400	311	£250	351	£1,400
192	£30	232	£780	272	£160	312	£500	352	£750
193	Unsold	233	£580	273	£280	313	£360	353	£130
194	£540	234	£320	274	£200	314	£560	354	£210
195	£400	235	Unsold	275	£180	315	£1,100	355	£320
196	£17,000	236	£2,000	276	£700	316	£800	356	£240
197	£16,000	237	£270	277	£1,400	317	£500	357	£210
198	Unsold	238	£3,700	278	£850	318	£620	358	£95
199	£1,400	239	£2,800	279	£120	319	£1,800	359	£490
200	£2,600	240	£4,300	280	£310	320	£420	360	£100
201	£1,100	241	£1,050	281	£240	321	£200	361	£280
202	£1,800	242	£560	282	£95	322	£130	362	£800
203	Unsold	243	£460	283	£160	323	£160	363	£1,050
204	£850	244	£520	284	£800	324	£500	364	£720
205	£2,500	245	£600	285	£270	325	£65	365	£330
206	£9,500	246	£500	286	£500	326	£700	366	£70
207	£1,100	247	£320	287	£290	327	£440	367	£70
208	Unsold	248	£290	288	£1,250	328	£660	368	£50
209	£650	249	£3,100	289	£540	329	£720	369	£85
210	£850	250	£160	290	£350	330	£130	370	£110
211	£4,000	251	Unsold	291	£1,800	331	£120	371	£35
212	£1,200	252	£210	292	£400	332	£190	372	£290
213	£750	253	£1,400	293	£1,600	333	£130	373	£2,200
214	£1,500	254	£380	294	£1,300	334	£140	374	£270
215	£300	255	£520	295	£380	335	£500	375	£550
216	£2,100	256	£720	296	£720	336	£200	376	£60
217	£1,500	257	£720	297	£600	337	£320	377	£160
218	£1,500	258	£1,400	298	£3,600	338	£230	378	£180
219	£2,400	259	£620	299	£400	339	£2,500	379	£720
220	Unsold	260	£320	300	£2,200	340	£380	380	£250
221	£1,500	261	£90	301	£400	341	£190	381	£940
222	£1,000	262	Unsold	302	£300	342	£250	382	£10
223	£700	263	£8,500	303	£480	343	£500	383	£300
224	£3,100	264	£2,500	304	£270	344	£200	384	£400
225	£4,700	265	Unsold	305	£680	345	£170	385	£450

Prices quoted are Hammer Prices, to which the Buyer's Premium at 10% should be added.

SINGLE CAMPAIGN MEDALS

- 1 ALEXANDER DAVISON'S MEDAL FOR THE NILE 1798, bronze, sometime polished, edge bruises, *nearly very fine*

£60–80

- 2 ALEXANDER DAVISON'S MEDAL FOR THE NILE 1798, bronze gilt, fitted with small swivel ring for suspension, *nearly very fine*

£100–120

- 3 ALEXANDER DAVISON'S MEDAL FOR THE NILE 1798, silver, fitted with silver ring for suspension, *nearly very fine*

£350–400



- 4 ALEXANDER DAVISON'S MEDAL FOR THE NILE 1798, gold, some light surface scuff marks, otherwise *good very fine and very rare*

Provenance: From the cabinet of the second Earl Spencer (1758–1834) dispersed privately by the present Earl in the last decade. George John Spencer, second Earl Spencer was appointed First Lord of the Admiralty in 1794. This office he held for upwards of six years, the most stirring, the most glorious in our naval history, so that for him, more than for any other English administrator, may be claimed the title of organiser of victory. It was under his rule that the battles of St. Vincent and Camperdown were fought and won; that the mutiny of Spithead, the outcome of years of neglect, was happily ended; that the treasonable revolt at the Nore was suppressed; and it was still more directly by him that Nelson was singled out for independent command and sent into the Mediterranean to win the battle of the Nile.

Alexander Davison is known to have presented his medal in gold to several distinguished or deserving figures including His Majesty King George III.

£6000–8000

‡ See colour plate I.

- 5 MR. T. WYON'S MEDAL FOR THE NILE 1798, silver, 38mm diameter, BHM 450, MH (1919) 484, *nearly very fine and scarce*

£180–200



- 6 THE HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY MEDAL FOR EGYPT 1801, silver, fitted with silver loop for suspension, *nearly very fine*

£300–350

- 7 THE HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY MEDAL FOR EGYPT 1801, gold, fitted with gold loop for suspension, slight die flaw to obverse, otherwise *very fine and rare*

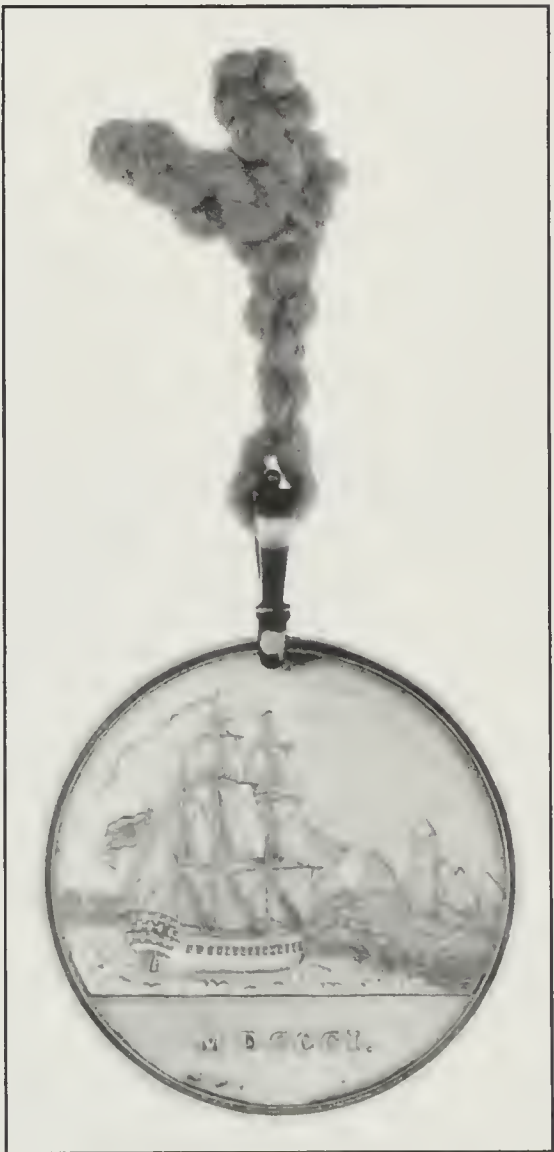
£3000–3500

‡ See colour plate I

- 8 THE SULTAN'S MEDAL FOR THE CAMPAIGN IN EGYPT 1801, silver, 1.4 inch diameter, fitted with brooch bar suspender engraved with a sphinx and 'Egypt,' at some time gilded but *very fine and rare*

£200–250

‡ See colour plate I



- 9 THE SULTAN'S MEDAL FOR THE CAMPAIGN IN EGYPT 1801, gold, 1.7 inch diameter, fitted with original gold hook and chain for suspension, *good very fine*
£600–800
‡ See colour plate I
- 10 THE SULTAN'S MEDAL FOR THE CAMPAIGN IN EGYPT 1801, gold, 1.9 inch diameter, fitted with original gold hook and chain for suspension, *good very fine and very scarce*
£1000–1200
‡ See colour plate I
- 11 THE SULTAN'S MEDAL FOR THE CAMPAIGN IN EGYPT 1801, gold, 2.1 inch diameter, fitted with original gold hook and chain for suspension, *good very fine and rare*
£2000–2500
‡ See colour plate I
- 12 HIGHLAND SOCIETY OF LONDON'S MEDAL FOR EGYPT 1801, bronze, plain edge, *very fine*
Sold with an original letter from The Highland Society of London, dated 25th October, 1902, which states:
‘We are forwarding herewith for your acceptance a bronze medal from the Highland Society of London which may be of interest to you.
‘It is one of those originally intended for presentation to the Black Watch on the return of that regiment from Egypt in Sir Ralph Abercromby's time, but the Government intervened and would not allow the Society to carry out its intention.’
£100–120
- 13 HIGHLAND SOCIETY OF LONDON'S MEDAL FOR EGYPT 1801, silver, plain edge, surface marks and two edge bruises, otherwise *nearly very fine*
£150–180
- 14 NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1793–1840, 1 clasp, Egypt (Robt. Walker), *very fine*
Quarter Master's Mate, H.M.S. *Kent*.
£300–350



- 15 NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1793–1840, 1 clasp, Algiers (G. M. Monk, Lieut., R.N.), edge filed below first initial, otherwise *good very fine*

George Mitford Monk was borne as an extra Lieutenant aboard H.M.S. *Leander* at the bombardment of Algiers. He entered the navy on the 29th January 1805 as a First Class Volunteer aboard H.M.S. *Ramillies*, and on the 13th March, 1806, while cruising with a squadron under Sir John Borlase Warren, was present at the capture of the 'Marengo,' bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Linois, and the 40 gun frigate 'Belle Poule.' With his promotion to Lieutenant on 23rd April, 1812, he had already seen service in the Mediterranean aboard H.M. Ships *Princess of Orange*, *Resistance* and *Topaz*. He returned to the Mediterranean in H.M.S. *Armada* and joined H.M.S. *Edinburgh* off Toulon, and was present at the defence of Cadiz in H.M.S. *St. Albans*. His last appointments were to H.M.S. *Niger* in December 1814 in which he remained for about nine months at the Cape of Good Hope, before joining the *Leander* and proceeding to Algiers.

£250–300



- 16 NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1793–1840, 2 clasps, Nile, Trafalgar (William Stonelake), *nearly very fine*

William Stonelake was born in Teignmouth, Devon, and served as an Ordinary Seaman aboard H.M.S. *Minotaur* at the battle of the Nile. He was discharged from the navy in January, 1799, as unserviceable but rejoined six months later as a cook. In this capacity he was present at the battle of Trafalgar aboard H.M.S. *Tonnant*, and continued in the service until January 1828.

£800–1000



- 17 SOUTH AFRICA 1834–53 (Serjt. G. Hallett, 45th Regt.), *very fine*

George Hallett served in the 2nd and 3rd Kaffir Wars.

£160–180

- 18 SOUTH AFRICA 1834–53 (J. McNeil, 74th Regt.), renamed in bold upright capitals, *nearly very fine*

£30–40

19 SIR HARRY SMITH'S MEDAL FOR GALLANTRY 1851, a contemporary unnamed example with original steel clip and silver bar suspension, *very fine and very rare*

The late Dr. F. K. Mitchell in his article states that although no medal roll has been traced approximately thirty medals are believed to have been awarded; however, he has seen and examined only twenty-two.

When the Eighth Kaffir War started in December 1850, Sir Harry Smith was Governor and Commander-in-Chief at the Cape. Early in the campaign he was blockaded in Fort Cox, inland from Kingwilliamstown, by Gaikas under Chief Sandilli. Attempts to relieve the Fort were unsuccessful and the future of the beleaguered garrison appeared none too rosy. But there were wider issues than the survival of the garrison itself. The war had just started, and the fact that the Governor was being cooped up by 'the uncivilised Kaffirs' was adversely affecting the Colony's morale and could only result in the defection of additional tribes. Sir Harry therefore decided to make a break for it, and, escorted by about 250 men of the Cape Mounted Riflemen (a unit which at that time was predominantly Cape Coloured), succeeded in getting through the Kaffir lines, and reached Kingwilliamstown in safety. The story goes that he was so impressed by the showing of the C.M.R. on this side, and by other feats of the Cape Colonial troops during the campaign, that before he was replaced by Sir George Cathcart in April, 1852, he decided to show his high regard for the men under his command by awarding a special medal.

£1200-1500



20 ABYSSINIA 1867–8 (T. Hennessey, A.B., H.M.S. Octavia), *very fine*

Thomas Hennessey was amongst the one hundred men from H.M.S. *Octavia* who formed the Royal Naval Rocket Brigade which accompanied the Army on the 800 mile trek to Magdala and back.

£180–200

21 ABYSSINIA 1867–8 (W.R.O. Servt., C. Wilkins, H.M.S. Octavia), polished, *nearly very fine*

Sold with an original manuscript autobiography, 61 pp, written at the age of 86, and a letter of recommendation from Lieut. Mostyn, H.M.S. *Octavia*.

Cornelius Wilkins gives a fascinating insight into everyday life in the Royal Navy which he joined in 1863 as a college servant. He joined H.M.S. *Octavia* in 1865 and served aboard her until his discharge to shore in July, 1869. *Octavia* left Portsmouth in September, 1865 for Madeira and the Island of Teneriffe.

‘From Teneriffe we proceeded to Sierra Leone, a port on the West Coast of Africa oftimes called the ‘White Man’s Grave’ on account of so much yellow fever generally found there. At this place we shipped 24 natives or Kroomen as they are called for the purpose of doing any special work on board when the sun’s the hottest. One peculiarity about some of these men was that they had no names by which they could be entered on the ship’s books, so names were given to them on board such as Tom Peasoup, Jack Sunday, Long Tom, Harry Teakettle, Sam Friday and Black Joe. I think the latter name was given on account of the intense darkness of his skin. It was very amusing how they would answer to these names when called.’

Wilkins records that of the 24 Kroomen only 5 were returned to Sierra Leone in 1869, most of them having died from fevers or smallpox. Full of amusing anecdotes and incidents, his story takes the *Octavia* to the Cape of Good Hope and onward to Bombay where she became the Flag Ship on the East Indies Station. He describes a visit to Zanzibar where he played with the band at the Sultan’s palace.

The *Octavia* conveyed Sir Robert Napier and his staff to Abyssinia ‘and I was told off to assist in attending to them during that two weeks voyage to the Red Sea, and landed Sir Robert and his staff at Zoula in Annesley Bay.’

Wilkins served briefly on H.M.S. *Trafalgar* as Second Wardroom Steward in the Mediterranean before being finally paid off. He joined the Guion Line of steamers and spent two years running immigrants to New York and describes his experiences during a hurricane that nearly proved fatal.

In 1875 Wilkins joined the Mexican Navy aboard the ‘*Independencia*’ one of two war ships built by Messrs Laird of Birkenhead for the Mexican government. Commanded and crewed by ex Royal Navy Officers and men, all were under a 12 month contract. Wilkins describes in detail his experiences fighting against the rebels in Mexico where he narrowly escapes being captured. On his return from Mexico to England he hangs up his hammock and returns to life as a civilian.

£250–350

22 ABYSSINIA 1867–8 (No 4102 Private Hunajee Sablay, 3d Bo. N.I.), correctly impressed in the style for medals to Indian troops, repair to suspender, otherwise *nearly very fine*

£100–120

- 23 ABYSSINIA 1867–8 (Lieut. D. Mackinnon, 25th Regt. Bomb. N.I.), suspender repaired, otherwise *nearly very fine*

Lieutenant Donald William Mackinnon was born at Bangalore in India, 3 March 1842. He was appointed Ensign in 1861 and assigned to the 109th Foot before being promoted Lieutenant in the 25th Bombay Infantry, with whom he served during the expedition to Abyssinia. In 1873 he was promoted Captain, and further to Major in 1881, in the Leinster Regiment from which he retired as Lieutenant Colonel on half pay in 1889.

£180–200

- 24 ASHANTEE 1873–4, no clasp (W. Phillips, Pte. R.M., H.M.S. Simoom. 73–74), edge bruises, *nearly very fine*

£60–80

- 25 ASHANTEE 1873–4, 1 clasp, Coomassie (1833 Bugler W. Dennis, 2 Bn. Rifle Bde. 1873–4), edge bruises, *nearly very fine*

£160–180

- 26 SOUTH AFRICA 1877–9, no clasp (Lieut. P. W. Blyth, Border Horse), *good very fine*

Served as Lieutenant with the Border Horse, 13 December 1878 – 12 September 1879.

£150–180

- 27 SOUTH AFRICA 1877–9, 1 clasp, 1877 (Corpl. E. Phayer, Aliwal N. Mtd. Vols.), *good very fine and very rare*

Confirmed on rolls where he is shown as 'dead.'

· Approximately 110 medals issued with this clasp.

£800–1200



- 28 SOUTH AFRICA 1877–9, 1 clasp, 1877–8 (Pte. C. Andrieka, German Burgr. Contgt.), part of unit rubbed, edge knocks, *nearly very fine*

£150–180

- 29 SOUTH AFRICA 1877–9, 1 clasp, 1877–8 (Qr. Mr. Sergt. W. Praed, 1st City Mount. Vol.), small edge bruise, *very fine*

£220–240

- 30 An important medal awarded to Sergeant John Costellow, N Battery, 5th Brigade, Royal Artillery, who was one of the few to survive the massacre at Isandhlwana SOUTH AFRICA 1877–9, 1 clasp, 1877–8–9 (216 Sergt. J. Costellon (*sic*), R.A.), small edge nick, otherwise *good very fine*

Sergeant John Costellow is confirmed as one of the four survivors of the battery in a letter written six days after the battle by Elias Tucker, a Driver of N battery, to his mother. His letter was published in the *Western Morning News* (Plymouth) on 28 March 1879. Interestingly he gives the spelling Costellan whereas the medal rolls consistently show Costellow, albeit with the same regimental number. Tucker's letter reads:

Battle-field, Helpmakaar, Jan 28th, 1879

'Dear Father and Mother,—It gives me great pleasure to think that I am alive to write to you. We had a severe cutting up on the 22nd of January. Lord Chelmsford went out with the column about three o'clock in the morning; he went about 15 miles from camp to attack the Zulus—to Isinlonana or the Lion's Mane. They left 2 guns and 65 artillery, 6 companies of the 24th Regiment, in all about five hundred men. The Zulus watched the column out of the camp, and then attacked the camp; they came into the camp like wild beasts, which they are.

'We played well on them with the two guns, and the infantry fought well, cutting roads through them. We held the field from half past eleven in the morning until three o'clock in the day. We killed twelve thousand Zulus, but they were too strong for us. They came right round us, and massacred every one; there are only twelve left to tell the tale. Out of sixty-five artillery only four remain, and I am one of the four—Sergeant Costellan (*sic*), Lieutenant Curling (that's my master), and myself and Gunner Green. We four had a horse each, and we charged right through the Zulus and cut our way out. I was in my shirtsleeves carrying ammunition to the guns.

'We lost everything in camp; they burnt everything that would burn. All our waggons and carts we had for ammunition they filled up with dead white men. They cut everyone up, and took his heart and laid it on his breast, and put his right hand in where they took his heart from, and put all the skulls in a heap. I expect you will see the massacre in the papers before you receive this. I could not write before. We rode a hard gallop from the time we cut our way out of camp until four next morning, and we found ourselves in sight of Helpmakaar, and that gave us fresh strength, hoping to find some help there; but when we got there there were only six men on guard belonging to the 13th Regiment. We frightened them out of their lives. There is only one store in Helpmakaar, and that was filled with stocks of corn. We got that out and barricaded all the doors, and cut some loopholes through the sides and ends to fire through. We were afraid they would attack us here, but they have not been.

'Dear mother, still there is hope for us, for our relief came this morning. A lot of Engineers and the 4th (King's Own) Regiment marched in here; we gave them three hearty cheers. Dear mother, I must now conclude, as they are sending out a mounted orderly tonight, and I want these few lines to go with him. I have not received any letters from England since October. The Zulus have taken possession of all the houses on the road and burnt them down. ... Please drop a few lines to London to Tim and my sister to let them know that I am living and well, for I cannot get paper to write on.

'I gave a shilling for this envelope and paper, and it is cheap at that. We can not get paper or envelopes for love or money here in the midst of a wilderness and savages. Please give my kind love to all inquiring friends and tell them all I am alive and well, only a slight



wound on the back of the hand. So, good-bye, and God bless you all. They have sent to England for more troops, and we shall pay the Zulus out for this yet.
 ‘Elias Tucker, Driver, N Battery, Royal Artillery,
 ‘Colonel Glyn’s Column’

£3000–3500

- 31 SOUTH AFRICA 1877–9, 1 clasp, 1877–8–9 (Capt. A. J. F. Mackintosh, Natal Native Cont.), the clasp a later issue, *nearly very fine*

£180–200

- 32 SOUTH AFRICA 1877–9, 1 clasp, 1878 (Capt. R. Stewart, Diamond Fd. Horse), *nearly extremely fine*

£250–350

- 33 SOUTH AFRICA 1877–9, 1 clasp, 1878 (Captain J. Scott, Ft. Beaufort Bghs.), *nearly extremely fine*

Captain James Scott commanded the Fort Beaufort Burghers from December 11th, 1877, until May, 1879, when they were disbanded. The medal roll which he signs himself shows that he was already in possession of the South Africa medal for the campaigns of 1846–7 and 1850–3. Technically he should have received the clasp only for 1878, but it would appear that this rule was invariably overlooked and the new medal issued. During his previous service in the Cape he was a Corporal in the Royal Sappers and Miners, variously with the 9th, 10th and 15th companies. He was in command of a small force of sappers which successfully defended their camp near Fort Brown in April 1846.

£350–400

- 34 SOUTH AFRICA 1877–9, 1 clasp, 1878 (Pte. G. Wollfer, Griqualand W. Constaby.), sold with a postcard photograph of the recipient with his family late in life, *good very fine*

£200–240

- 35 SOUTH AFRICA 1877–9, 1 clasp, 1878–9 (1286 Pte. T. Fitzmorris, 80th Foot), contact marks, *good fine and better*

£160–180

- 36 SOUTH AFRICA 1877–9, 1 clasp, 1878–9 (Capt. H. B. Tones, Kimberley Horse), *nearly extremely fine*

Captain Tones fought at Sekukuai and at Morosi’s stronghold.

£250–300

- 37 SOUTH AFRICA 1877–9, 1 clasp, 1879 (722 Pte. C. Connolly, 1/24th Foot), official correction to ‘Foot,’ light surface scratching, otherwise *very fine*

Private Cornelius Connolly was killed in action at Isandhlwana on 22 January 1879, as also was his brother 199 John Connolly. Born in 1854, he enlisted at Brecon on 22 January, 1876, and left England almost immediately with the 1st/24th Foot for service in Africa where he arrived on 15 May 1876.

£700–900

- 38 The South Africa medal awarded to Lieutenant John Raymond Garrett, 3rd Battalion 60th Regiment, who was killed in action at Ingogo River during the First Boer War

SOUTH AFRICA 1877-9, 1 clasp, 1879 (2nd Lt. J. R. Garrett, 3/60th Foot), *nearly extremely fine*

John Raymond Garrett was born at Crakehall, Yorkshire, son of the Reverend William Thomas Garrett, M.A., J.P., and was educated at Eton College. First commissioned as 2nd Lieutenant with the 11th (Devonshire) Regiment of Foot, he transferred to the 60th on 30 November 1878, and served with them during the campaign against the Zulus in 1879, and subsequently on Special Service.

During the action at Ingogo River on 8 February, 1881, Sir George Colley sent one of his staff, Captain McGregor, R.E., to Colonel Ashburnham with a message that he was to send a company out to the left, as he thought the Boers were going to rush the position. Colonel Ashburnham sent 'I' Company, under Lieutenant Garrett, his only reserve. This side of the position was the one with the least cover, being bare grass, while the rest of the position was mostly covered with rocks and boulders. Captain McGregor went with them, mounted, to show them where to go. He seems to have gone farther than was intended. He was killed at once and Lieutenant Garrett very soon afterwards.

£1800-2200



- 39 SOUTH AFRICA 1877-9, 1 clasp, 1879 (Tr. Guttridge, Buffalo Bdr. Gd.), *nearly extremely fine and a scarce colonial casualty*

Trooper Guttridge was killed in action at Isandhlwana on 22 January, 1879. Three men of this unit were killed at Isandhlwana but according to the medal rolls, the other two medals were returned to the mint.

£1000-1200



- 40 SOUTH AFRICA 1877-9, 1 clasp, 1879 (Lieut. D. P. Robertson, Lonsdales Horse), small official correction to two letters of unit, otherwise *very fine*

£200-250

- 41 CAPE OF GOOD HOPE GENERAL SERVICE 1880-97, 1 clasp, Basutoland (97 Pte. C. E. Middleton, C. Pol.), *nearly very fine*

£140-160

- 42 CAPE OF GOOD HOPE GENERAL SERVICE 1880–97, 1 clasp, Transkei (Comdr. W. H. Read, Xesibis Cont.), some scratching to obverse, otherwise *good very fine and probably unique to this unit*

W. H. Read is shown on the medal roll as Commandant of the Mount Ayliff Volunteers

£300–350

- 43 CAPE OF GOOD HOPE GENERAL SERVICE 1880–97, 2 clasps, Transkei, Basutoland (Lt. H. A. Hillier, Baker's Hse.), *nearly very fine*

£300–350

- 44 CAPE OF GOOD HOPE GENERAL SERVICE 1880–97, 2 clasps, Basutoland, Bechuanaland (Qr. Mr. Sgt. F. J. Laskey, Dymes Rifles), *nearly very fine and scarce*

Only 77 medals were issued with these two clasps

£300–350

- 45 EGYPT 1882–89, undated, 2 clasps, Suakin 1885, Tofrek (T Simms, Pte., R.M.L.I.), pitted, *good fine*

£60–80

- 46 KHEDIVE'S STAR 1882–89 (2), dated 1882, unnamed; dated 1884–6, reverse impressed (1834, 20H), this sometime silver plated, *nearly very fine or better* (2)

£30–40

- 47 GENERAL GORDON'S STAR FOR THE SIEGE OF KHARTOUM 1884, Pewter as issued to N.C.O.'s and men, traces of gilding, suspension repaired, *nearly very fine and scarce*

For an example of the officers variety in silver gilt see lot 286.

£250–300



- 48 ROYAL NIGER COMPANY MEDAL 1886–97, bronze, 1 clasp, Nigeria, the edge officially numbered '223,' *nearly very fine*

£280–300

- 49 ROYAL NIGER COMPANY MEDAL 1886–97, silver, 1 clasp, Nigeria 1886–1897 (J. F. Bradshaw), *good very fine and rare*

Confirmed on roll, one of approximately 82 recipients of this medal in silver.

£700–800



- 50 EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887–1900, no clasp, for M'wele 1895–6 (1258 Sepoy Muhammad Ali, 24th Bo. Infy.), edge knocks and contact marks, *nearly very fine*

£80–100

- 51 EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887–1900, 1 clasp, 1887–8 (W. T. Ovenden, Gunner R.N., H.M.S. Rifleman), *good very fine and especially rare to an officer*

William Tunbridge Ovenden was appointed Gunner, 5 July 1884, Chief Gunner, 1 April, 1903, and Hon. Lieutenant (retired), 28 May, 1909.

Of the 40 clasps issued to the Royal Navy only 6 were to officers.

£350–400



- 52 EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887–1900, 1 clasp, Witu 1890 (J. W. Oakley, Lg. Smn., H.M.S. *Turquoise*), *very fine*

J. W. Oakley was born 25 June 1865 at Bethnal Green, Middlesex and was by trade a waiter. He joined the Navy in June 1883 and was discharged as medically unfit on 17 June 1910. He was recalled at the outbreak of war in 1914 but was immediately discharged as unfit.

£100–120

- 53 EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887–1900, 1 clasp, Lake Nyassa 1893 (G. Cheverton, Act. C.P.O., H.M.S. *Pioneer*), edge bruise and contact marks, *nearly very fine and very rare*

Twenty eight clasps only were issued for this expedition against Chief Makanjira in Central Africa, all to Royal Navy personnel.

£1000–1200

- 54 EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887–1900, 1 clasp, 1893–94 (173 Pte. W. Grant, 1/W.I.R.), *very fine*

£100–120

- 55 EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887–1900, 1 clasp, Brass River 1895 (W. H. Kirby, Ord., H.M.S. *Barrosa*), *very fine and better*

£120–140

- 56 EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887–1900, 1 clasp, Benin 1897 (J. Greggains, Boy 1 Cl., H.M.S. *St. George*), *very fine*

£80–100

- 57 EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887–1900, 1 clasp, Niger 1897 (8950 Corp. A. E. Boshier, R.A.), *very fine and very rare to European recipients*

Corporal Boshier served in the expeditions against Bida and the Ilorin, in the Niger, 1897, as Under-Officer in charge of the five 7 pounder, rifled, muzzle-loading mountain guns. He was injured by an exploding cartridge in the first expedition, though not listed as a casualty. Approximately 32 clasps issued to Military personnel and a further 15 to British civilian employees of the Royal Niger Company. Corporal Boshier is also entitled to the silver Royal Niger Company medal. He was commissioned into the Royal Norfolk Regiment in April, 1901. Ex Needes Collection 1935.

£500–600



58 The unique medal awarded to Lieutenant F. B. Henderson, Royal Navy, for the epic defence of Dawkita in 1897

EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887–1900, 1 clasp, Dawkita 1897 (Lieut. F. B. Henderson, R.N.), officially impressed naming in the correct style for the navy, *very fine*

Francis Barkley Henderson was educated in H.M.S. *Britannia* at Dartmouth where he won the Goodenough medal for gunnery. He entered the Royal Navy in 1872, becoming Midshipman in 1874; sub-Lieutenant in 1878, and Lieutenant in 1882. In 1895 and 1896 he was Private Secretary and A.D.C. to Sir W. E. Maxwell, K.C.M.G., Governor of the Gold Coast Colony, and accompanied him in the Ashanti expedition of 1896. For the next six years he was a travelling commissioner in the Gold Coast Colony, during which time he commanded the small force during the defence of the town of Dawkita when it was attacked by the powerful Sofa slavers. For these services he was awarded the D.S.O. (*London Gazette* 8 March 1898) 'in recognition of the services in the conduct of certain military operations against the Sofas in West Africa whilst holding the appointment of Travelling Commissioner,' and the special clasp for Dawkita. Henderson was acting Chief Commissioner of Ashanti from 1902 to 1904 when he was invalided. He was created a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in 1902.



The Defence of Dawkita

The defence of Dawkita by Lieutenant Henderson, R.N., Rtd., is a little known incident that would seem to have been deserving of greater recognition, for in reality it must surely be one of the epic defences of the 19th century. In occupying the small town of Dawkita, Henderson was seemingly depriving the Sofas of the ability to forage for food by blocking their route. Henderson had only a very small force with him comprising an African Surveyor called Mr. George E. Ferguson, a native Police Officer and 41 constables from the Gold Coast Constabulary. On hearing that the Sofa tribesmen were on the march, Henderson made preparations to fortify three of the native compounds and await reinforcements. These, however, were not forthcoming and the small force found themselves besieged by an army of Sofas estimated to be not less than 7,000 in number. The fighting lasted for four day and nights and amazingly, outnumbered by approximately 160 to 1, Henderson's force lost only two men killed and nine wounded. The losses amongst the Sofas were estimated at more than 400. At dusk on the fourth day Henderson decided to evacuate the town and retire to Wa, from where he was expecting reinforcements. After a march through the night they met up with Captain Cramer who had with him fifty men, two guns and some rockets. Over the next two weeks Henderson met with the Sofa Chiefs and with great diplomacy elicited their approval, and guarantee of safe conduct, for his force to proceed to the coast via Kumassi.

Lieutenant Henderson was subsequently awarded the D.S.O. and one man the D.C.M. *Army Order* 51 of April 1898 approved the medal for operations on the West Coast of Africa with a clasp 'Dawkita 1897' being granted to Lieut. F. B. Henderson, late Royal Navy, and to the force employed under him in the defence of the town of Dawkita in the Gold Coast Hinterland.

Henderson rejoined the Navy in October, 1914, and was attached to the Naval Intelligence Department at the Admiralty. He was lent by them to M.I.5 at the War Office where he served until demobbed in July, 1919. He was promoted for services to Commander in November 1918 and died in 1934.

Note: This officially impressed medal was sold in the Lovell Collection by Messrs. Sotheby in 1977 (lot 209, £2400). A group containing a renamed, engraved East and West Africa with a copy clasp Dawkita 1897, together with C.M.G., D.S.O., Ashanti Star and British War Medal, has been on the market.

£3500–4000

- 59 EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887–1900, 1 clasp, 1899 (620 Pte. Sola Kano, 1st W.A.F. Force), *good very fine*

£120–140

- 60 EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887–1900, 1 clasp, 1900 (397 Pte. Bankole Kerrin, 2nd N. Nigeria Regt.), *very fine*

£120–140

- 61 EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887–1900, 2 clasps, 1892, Sierra Leone 1898–99 (75 Pte. F. Almon, 1/W.I. Rgt.), *nearly very fine*

Private Almon additionally appears to be entitled to the clasp ‘1893–4’

£120–140

62 The important medal to Captain Frederick Fitzgerald who was one of Major Wilson's patrol killed at Shangani River

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY MEDAL 1890–97, reverse Matabeleland 1893 (Capt. F. Fitzgerald, Victoria Col.), minor edge nick, otherwise *extremely fine*

Captain Frederick Fitzgerald was a native of King Williamstown, Cape, and was described as 'the very best type of colonial soldier, long and lean with a charming smile, a good shot and a splendid horseman.' He attested on 1 January 1890 and served in E Troop at Maeloustie. He was promoted Sergeant on 22 May 1891, and Sergeant-Major at Tuli Depot on 15 September 1891, taking his discharge on 11 December of that year. Later, as a Sub-Inspector he was in charge of the Mashonaland Mounted Police at Fort Victoria, where in 1893 he assisted Major Allan Wilson in training, drilling and equipping the Victoria Rangers, of which as a Captain, he commanded No. 1 Troop in the Matabele War in 1893. He is reported to have done excellent work throughout the campaign and was mentioned by Major P. W. Forbes, commanding the column, for special services. Frederick Burnham, the American scout, later Chief of Scouts under Lord Roberts, was the last man to leave the beleaguered patrol before their final stand at Shangani River. In his book *Scouting on Two Continents* he describes a discussion of the senior officers with Wilson before that fateful day on the 4th December, 1893:

'It had now stopped raining. Captains Judd, Kirton, Fitzgerald, Greenfield and Brown gathered with us round Wilson. The first three were experienced colonials, and Wilson asked each what he thought to be the best move. 'Kirton, with a bitter smile, said: "There is no best move." Fitzgerald said: "We are in a hell of a fix. There is only one thing to do, cut our way out." Judd said: "This is the end."'





CAPTAIN FITZGERALD (Standing, 3rd from right).
CAPT. JUDD, MAJOR WILSON and CAPT. NAPIER are standing
respectively 2nd, 3rd and 4th from the left.

Picking up the threads of the grim story, we are told by Majors Forbes and Sir John Willoughby that, after crossing the river and following the king's spoor, Major Wilson and his men reached a series of scherms, or temporary encampments protected by felled bush or trees. These scherms were filled with Matabele, who, however, offered no resistance, probably because they did not know the strength of the whites, or believed them to be but the advance guard of a larger body. So the Patrol rode on till they reached the royal scherm, within which the king's waggons were dimly visible in the gathering gloom. Here a halt was called, and Lobengula summoned to surrender. The reply was an ominous rattle of arms within the reed fence, while parties of Matabele, rifle in hand, came hurrying up from the rear. With so small a force nothing could be done, and the Patrol withdrew into the bush, Captain Napier and Troopers Robertson and Mayne being sent for reinforcements. These in due time appeared in the form of Captain Borrow with eighteen mounted men. A miserable night was passed under arms in the drenching rain, and when day at length dawned, Major Wilson decided to make one more dash for the king, with the tragic result which will not soon be forgotten in South Africa. From the start the Patrol was outnumbered, and almost as soon as the attack began, Ingram, Burnham, and Gooding had to be sent to cross the river, if that were possible, to ask for further support. That support, however, never arrived, and Burnham's first breathless remark to Major Forbes, after reaching the main body, was 'I think I may say we are the sole survivors of that party.' The Shangani had risen in flood, added to which Major Forbes was himself attacked in force on the way down to the river. Either of these circumstances was enough to prevent the arrival of succour in time to save the doomed men, to whom the last chance of escape was lost. To the end, however, there was no thought of surrender, no request for quarter. They resolved to show the Matabele that the white man could play a losing as well as a winning game. Taking cover behind the dead bodies of their horses, with an iron calmness they fought on for two long hours, pouring a destructive fire into

their encircling foes, and coolly singling out the Indunas for their aim. One by one, however, they sank under the heavy fire from the bush, but many of the wounded continued, so the natives say, to re-load and pass their rifles to their uninjured comrades. Again and again the Matabele would issue from their cover to attempt a conclusive charge, but again and again were repulsed with a well-directed fire; upon which Wilson and his men would wake the echoes with an undismayed, defiant cheer. But at last the end came.

Of the thirty-four valiant men whose hearts beat high with hope and courage as they rode behind their leader in the early dawn that morning, only one remained erect; the rest lay prone, dead or dying, upon that 'field of honour.' The name of the one man who stood at bay against an army of Matabele will never be known; his remains could not be identified. But the natives tell that, picking up several rifles and bandoliers, this hero amongst heroes made his way to an ant-heap some twenty yards from where the rest lay stretched upon the earth. From that point of vantage he checked, single-handed, several rushes of the Matabele with a cool and deadly fire. At length, shot through the hips, he sank on his knees, but continued to load and fire until he succumbed to his wounds. Then, and not till then, the Matabele came out from the bush, but on reaching the hallowed circle where the Patrol lay side by side, were fired upon by several of the unconquerable wounded who were still alive. So great had been the terror and demoralisation inspired by the desperate bravery of the Patrol, that when the revolvers rang out the natives turned and fled precipitately into the bush; and it was not till several hours later—'when the sun was right overhead,' as the Matabele tell the tale—that they again ventured to leave their cover. But by this time death had mercifully come to the wounded, and as the native warriors gazed upon the forms of their fallen foes there was silence.

£1000—1200



- 63 The medal of Trooper F. L. Vogel, Salisbury Horse, formerly Assistant Secretary to Dr. L. S. Jameson and one of Major Wilson's heroic patrol killed at Shangani River

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY MEDAL 1890–97, reverse Matabeleland 1893 (Troopr. F. L. Vogel, Salisbury Horse), *nearly extremely fine*

Trooper Frank Leon Vogel was one of the gallant men forming Major Wilson's heroic party. He was the second son of the Hon. Sir Julius Vogel, K.C.M.G., and was born on October 21st, 1870, at Auckland, New Zealand. After being educated at Charterhouse he went, in 1890, into the London Office of the British South Africa Company.

He left England for South Africa on April 4th, 1891, and became a trooper in the Mashonaland Mounted Police at Tuli. When this force was disbanded, in 1892, he went into the Survey Department at Salisbury, and subsequently became Acting Assistant-Secretary to Dr. L. S. Jameson. When the war broke out he volunteered, was enrolled in the 'B' Troop of the Salisbury Horse under Captain Borrow, and during the campaign served the Maxim gun attached to his troop, under Lieut. Llewellyn. He left Salisbury with the column, but returned alone two or three weeks afterwards on business. Rejoining his troop two or three days after they left



Fort Charter, he marched with the column, and was in all the engagements on the way to Bulawayo, serving the Maxim gun, besides volunteering for special scouting expediions. He was one of the small party sent out in search of Captain G. Williams, and also one of the expedition on which Captain Campbell was killed. He served the Maxim at the engagement on the Shangani River on the 25th of October, and also at Imbembesi on the 1st November, where he had a narrow escape, one bullet passing through his hat. He reached Bulawayo safe and sound on November 4th, and on the 10th wrote his last letter to his relatives, being then evidently in high spirits, and regarding the campaign as over. He left Bulawayo on the 14th, and remained with Major Forbes throughout the patrol which ended at Shiloh; thence again, as a volunteer, he accompanied the force under Major Forbes to the Shangani River, where under Captain Borrow, he joined Major Wilson, with whom he was killed.

Note: A second medal fraudulently named to Vogel is sold with this lot, the edge now marked 'forgery.'

£600–800

- 64 BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY MEDAL 1890–97, reverse Matabeleland 1893 (Sister Octavia), *extremely fine and rare*

Medals for Matabeleland were issued to the Reverend Mother Jacoba and the eight Nursing Nuns under her. Of these nine medals, all but two are accounted for in the Dominican convents at Johannesburg and King William's Town. The medal to Sister Octavia is the only one known in a private collection, the whereabouts of that to Sister Mechtild remain a mystery.

£600–800

- 65 BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY MEDAL 1890–97, reverse Matabeleland 1893, 1 clasp, Rhodesia 1896 (Trpr. J. J. O'Leary, Raaffs Col.), *extremely fine*

Sergeant-Major John Joseph O'Leary served in the Matabele campaign as a Trooper in Raaff's Column, and with the Mashonaland Mounted Police, in 1896. He was killed in the attack on Cumming's Store 27 March 1896. O'Leary was with a patrol of 30 mounted volunteers and 14 M.M. Police under Inspector C. H. Southey which set out from Bulawayo under the general command of the Hon. M. H. Gifford. They reached Cumming's Store on 26 March and completed the defences of the place. They found the refugees, who numbered 36 men and a woman and child, were largely unharmed.

The Matabele attacked before dawn on the 27th with great determination, firing on the store from three sides. Gifford ordered all his men, some of whom were in the verandah, into the house. Sergeant Major O'Leary, M.M.P., who had been firing from behind a tree trunk in front of the store, was shot dead, his body being carried in by Inspector Southey. After an attack lasting 50 minutes the Matabele, having made little impression and with daylight appearing, retired back on the high ground. Apart from O'Leary, killed, the patrol suffered six men slightly wounded, the first casualties of the 1896 Rebellions.

£400–500



THE ATTACK ON CUMMING'S STORE, 27 MARCH, 1896

- 66 BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY MEDAL 1890–97, reverse Matabeleland 1893, 1 clasp, Rhodesia 1896 (Sergt. J. C. Judge, Victoria Column), *nearly extremely fine*

Sergeant John Charles Judge was born at Brackley, Northants., of Irish descent, in 1868. He went to South Africa in 1889 and attested to the B.S.A. Police on 27 January 1891, serving at Fort Tuli with E Troop. In the Matabele War of 1893 he served as a Sergeant in charge of a Maxim gun in the Victoria Rangers. He was then engaged in farming in the Bulawayo area until the outbreak of the Matabele Rebellion in 1896, during which he served with the Artillery Troop. He returned to farming after the end of the rebellion but Rinderpest had caused him severe cattle losses so he took part in various prospecting ventures until 1898 when he became a partner in a corn and saw-milling business. He sold out and saw service in the Boer War in 1900 under Lt. Col. Napier, being present at the relief of Mafeking. Then, with his cousin, he cycled from Fort Tuli to Cape Town and from there sailed to Australia and New Zealand, eventually settling in British Columbia where he acquired land at Salmon Arm.

While back in Rhodesia on business in 1902, he was present at the funeral of Cecil Rhodes at World's View. In 1904 he left Rhodesia, married, and returned to Salmon Arm where he was elected the first Mayor in 1906.

Judge returned to England in 1909 and bought a farm at Stradbroke, Suffolk where he lived until 1952 when he went to live with his son at Iniscarra, County Cork. He died there on 22 December 1954.

£240–260

- 67 BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY MEDAL 1890–97, reverse Matabeleland 1893, 2 clasps, Rhodesia 1896, Mashonaland 1897 (Capt. Robert Reed, Victoria Col.), *good very fine*

Robert Reed (Reid) attested on 15/7/1890 and described by his troop officer, Capt. A. G. Leonard, as a Colonial of Scottish descent, 'cool and quiet,' to whom native caution was added. In November, 1890, he brought up to Macloutsie, the E Troop headquarters, 42 recruits from Kimberley, of whom 22 were sent on to Fort Tuli. In December of the same year he was sent by Capt. Leonard from Fort Tuli on a reconnaissance patrol to look for a Matabele impi reported at the junction of the Macloutsie and Shashi Rivers. He was promoted to corporal in E Troop on 17/12/1890.

In February, 1891, with a group of Pay Office men at Fort Tuli, he fired repeatedly at an old log in the Shashi River in the belief that it was a crocodile. To settle the argument Reid stripped and attempted to swim across the river to the supposed carcass, but the current was too strong for him. The argument was therefore never settled.

On 23/8/1891 he was with Capt. Leonard and a party of 12 men who raided a number of Makalaka villages on the banks of the Shashi River to search for two missing rifles. The search was unsuccessful, but the squalor of the villages made a strong impression on the party.

Reed was promoted to lance-sergeant on 26/9/1891 and discharged from E Troop on 9/10/1891; he is said to have served at one time in the 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons. He is named by Leonard in his epilogue to *How We Made Rhodesia* as one of the men who made Rhodesia.

Captain Robert Reed served in the Victoria Rangers in the Matabele War of 1893, and before the column set out from Fort Victoria assisted Capt. C. F. Lendy in training the artillery; he rendered good service throughout the campaign, and was an expert in the mechanism of the Maxim gun.

He is said to have asserted that he found the Wankie coal area but that Geise got the credit. Reed served with the Victoria Rifles in 1896 and with the Garrison Volunteers in 1897. **He was the only officer to qualify for the 1893 medal with two clasps** and one of only eight men who was entitled to a four clasp medal when Mashonaland 1890 was sanctioned in 1926, however his 1890 medal was unclaimed.



£550–650

68 The medal for Rhodesia 1896 to Captain F. E. Kershaw, York and Lancaster Regiment, one of only two Imperial officers to be killed in action during the campaign
BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY MEDAL 1890–97, reverse Rhodesia 1896 (Capt. F. Kershaw, 2/Y & Lancr. Regt.), *extremely fine*

Captain F. E. Kershaw was seconded to C Squadron, Matabeleland Relief Force, with the rank of Major and was killed in action on 5 August, 1896, at Sekombe's Kraal.

The following extract was taken from *'Frontier Patrols'* by Colin Harding:

At daybreak on Wednesday, August 6th, the whole force, with the exception of 'B' Squadron, two Maxims and a field piece, left for an advance in strength into the hills. Plumer was making for the stronghold of Simomobo, one of the strongest of the insurgent chiefs. The artillery supported by the dismounted detachments under Capt. Beresford, led the way and took up their position on a hill to the west of Simomobo's position at an early hour. Here they started to shell the place. At half-past nine the remainder of the column entered the valley, which they began to cover in half-sections at a gallop.

A flag signal from Capt. Beresford warned Plumer that the guns were surrounded and needed reinforcements, though so far they were holding their own. Thereupon 'A' Squadron was despatched to his assistance, while the police squadron and 'C' Squadron of the M.R.F. under Capt. Drury and Major Kershaw respectively, galloped across some mealie fields to the foot of Simomobo's hill, where

they left their horses under cover and proceeded to storm the position on foot. The ascent, which was most difficult, was rendered the more unpleasant by a heavy fire from the enemy, who had found shelter in innumerable caves and behind great boulders of granite. The sides of the hill were almost vertical, and it was only with the utmost care that a foothold could be obtained at all. **The summit, however, was almost reached when Major Kershaw, well to the front, was shot through the body and fell mortally wounded.** Sergeant-Major McCloskie of 'C' Squadron, who followed close on his heels, fell almost at the same instant.

On the summit of an adjacent kopje which was secured by Captain Beresford, a portion of the Police Squadron acting in co-operation with 'D' Squadron and the Maxim of the M.R.F., put to flight a large number of the rebels with heavy slaughter. They had first, however, to encounter a terrible fusillade and at one time a concerted charge of the Matabele in which Sergeant-Major Ainslie of the M.M.P. fell shot through the head.

On a slight hill to the left, the M.M.P. Maxim under Capt. Hoël Llewellyn, was doing great things, the officer in command displaying great heroism. Endeavouring not needlessly to expose his men, he ordered them to take cover while single-handed he manipulated the gun, and swept down the rebels while they rushed down in large numbers to carry the place. At this juncture a gallant young trooper named Evelyn Holmes, who was orderly to the adjutant, deeming that the odds against his officer were too heavy, rushed to his assistance and paid for his bravery with his life, being shot the moment he reached the gun.

One officer and four sergeant-majors were killed in the action, and two of the wounded—an officer and a trooper, died shortly afterwards.



£600–800

- 69 BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY MEDAL 1890–97, reverse Rhodesia 1896 (Sergt. W. Gibb, M.R.F.), edge bruises, *very fine*

Sergeant William Gibb took part in the famous Jameson Raid in 1896. He served in Rhodesia with D Squadron, M.R.F. and was killed in action at Sekombe's Kraal on 5 August 1896 (see previous lot).

£350–400

- 70 The Matabele War medal awarded to A. H. F. Duncan, Chief Magistrate in Bulawayo in 1893, Acting Administrator prior to the arrival of Earl Grey in 1896 and saviour of the beleaguered whites at Abercorn

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY MEDAL 1890–97, reverse Rhodesia 1896 (A. H. F. Duncan, Staff. B.F.F.), *nearly extremely fine*

Andrew Henry Farrell Duncan served in the Royal Navy from 1868 to 1883 during which time, as a Lieutenant in H.M.S. *Boadicea*, he was with the Naval Brigade in Transvaal from 6 January, 1881, to 18 April, 1881. He qualified at the University of the Cape of Good Hope as a surveyor in 1884, and was Surveyor General in British Bechuanaland from 1886 to 1891. In that year he was appointed the first Surveyor General of Rhodesia and was made responsible for surveys, the disposal of land and also a number of departments including the Post Office, Stores and Transport, Public Works, and Woods and Forests. He was Chief Magistrate in Bulawayo in 1893 and was a great personal friend of Dr. L. S. Jameson. He became a member of the Executive Council in 1894 and was gazetted Acting Administrator in the course of the same year.

Shortly after the outbreak of the Matabele rebellion in 1896 Duncan handed over his duties to Earl Grey, but not before he had organised the defence of Bulawayo, at that time seriously short of men, arms and munitions, owing to the Jameson Raid. He was a member of the staff of the Bulawayo Field Force and accompanied Captain Hon. C. White's column as far as Charter. From there, and with only one companion who became seriously ill on the journey,



DUNCAN, seated in centre.

Duncan rode to Fort Salisbury through the enemy lines, travelling by night, part of the way by foot, as he was obliged to support the sick man on his horse. The latter repeatedly urged Duncan to leave him and save himself, but in spite of every difficulty, he succeeded in bringing him safely into Salisbury. The next day news came in that men in Abercorn were in grave danger. The district was some 70 miles distant in the worst part of the enemy's country. Duncan the same evening organised a patrol to relieve the white residents at Abercorn. In an incredibly short space of time, accompanied by 40 of the Natal Troop, and 25 volunteers from the Salisbury Field Force, he left the laager en route for Abercorn, where in due course he and his contingent safely arrived.

Altogether about 17 people had sought refuge at Abercorn where they had been besieged for 23 days, repeatedly attacked by overwhelming numbers of rebellious natives, and as a result two men were killed and five were wounded.

Duncan was presented with a magnificent illuminated scroll, now in The National Army Museum at Chelsea, by members of the Salisbury Field Force who accompanied him to Abercorn, bearing both their signatures and also those of some of the rescued men. The testimonial sums up with the following sentence:

‘When this unfortunate rebellion is at an end and we can calmly review its history, your brave exploit will stand out as a conspicuous event, destined to remain one of the most cherished memories of the people of Rhodesia.’

Duncan volunteered for service, on the outbreak of the South African War in 1899 and served with the Royal Engineers and the Intelligence Department. He died at Pretoria on 22nd September, 1931, at the age of 77 years.

£450–500

- 71 BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY MEDAL 1890–97, reverse Rhodesia 1896 (Tp. Sg. Maj. R. O. Harris, M.R.F.), *good very fine*

Troop Sergeant Major Reginald Oke Harris died, 6 January, 1900, in the B.S.A.P. camp at Bulawayo, aged 32 years.

£100–120

- 72 BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY MEDAL 1890–97, reverse Rhodesia 1896 (Capt. H. J. Deary, S.V.), small official correction to second initial, otherwise *nearly extremely fine*

Captain H. J. Deary was Commandant of the Salisbury Volunteer Corps. Only 14 medals were awarded to this unit.

£180–200

- 73 BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY MEDAL 1890–97, reverse Rhodesia 1896, 1 clasp, Mashonaland 1897 (Tpr. J. Hamman, Enkeldoorn Garsn.), *good very fine*

£140–160

- 74 BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY MEDAL 1890–97, reverse Mashonaland 1897 (Surgeon-Dr. M. J. Williams – Garrison Vols.), *good very fine*

Doctor Morgan Julian Williams served with the Victoria Rifles in Matabeleland and Mashonaland in 1896, and with the Garrison Volunteers, Victoria, during the operations in Mashonaland in 1897. This is one of several examples known where the 1897 medal was issued instead of the 1896 medal with 1897 clasp, to which he should have been entitled.

£200–240

- 75 CENTRAL AFRICA 1891–98, no clasp (Pte. Salimu, Native Contgt.), *good very fine*
£200–240
- 76 QUEEN'S SUDAN 1896–7, bronze issue (Syce Wariam Singh, 1st Bo. Lancers), dark
toned, *very fine*
£120–140
- 77 QUEEN'S SUDAN 1896–7 (3792 Pte. C. Smyth, 21/Lancers), contact marks, *good fine*
Private C. Smyth served in B squadron at Omdurman. This squadron suffered the main brunt
of the attack and gained three V.C.'s and three D.C.M.'s for the action.
£300–350
- 78 KHEDEVE'S SUDAN 1896–1908, no clasp, bronze issue (1914 Al Mulloo Sou J
Bichudad. B.), locally named in a bold style that is difficult to decipher in parts, *good fine*
£50–60
- 79 KHEDEVE'S SUDAN 1896–1908, 1 clasp, Firket, named in Arabic, sometime silver plated,
nearly very fine
£40–50
- 80 KHEDEVE'S SUDAN 1896–1908, 1 clasp, Hafir (No. 3964 Pte. G. Boughey, 1. N. Staff.
R.), edge bruising otherwise *very fine*
£60–80
- 81 KHEDEVE'S SUDAN 1896–1908, 1 clasp, The Atbara, unnamed as issued, *nearly very fine*
£40–50
- 82 KHEDEVE'S SUDAN 1896–1908, 1 clasp, Gedaref, named in Arabic, *nearly extremely fine*
£60–80
- 83 KHEDEVE'S SUDAN 1896–1908, 1 clasp, Nyam Nyam, unnamed as issued, *good very fine*
£60–80
- 84 KHEDEVE'S SUDAN 1896–1908, 1 clasp, Talodi, unnamed as issued, *nearly very fine*
£60–80
- 85 KHEDEVE'S SUDAN 1896–1908, 1 clasp, Nyima, unnamed as issued, *very fine*
£60–80
- 86 KHEDEVE'S SUDAN 1896–1908, 2 clasps, The Atbara, Khartoum (5016 Lce. Corpl. J.
Wardrop, 1st Sea. Highrs.), edge knocks, otherwise *very fine*
£50–60
- 87 KHEDEVE'S SUDAN 1896–1908, 2 clasps, Sudan 1899, Gedid, named in Arabic, edge
bruising, otherwise *very fine*
£60–80

- 88 KHEDIVE'S SUDAN 1896–1908, 3 clasps, Bahr-el-Ghazal 1900–02, Nyam Nyam, Katfia, unnamed as issued, *very fine*
£140–160
- 89 KHEDIVE'S SUDAN 1896–1908, 4 clasps, Khartoum, Sudan 1899, Gedid, Jerok, unnamed as issued, *good very fine*
£160–180
- 90 KHEDIVE'S SUDAN 1896–1908, 6 clasps, Abu Hamed, Sudan 1897, The Atbara, Khartoum, Firket, Hafir, named in Arabic, edge bruising, otherwise *very fine*
£160–180
- 91 KHEDIVE'S SUDAN 1896–1908, 6 clasps, Sudan 1897, The Atbara, Khartoum, Sudan 1899, Nyam Nyam, Nyima, unnamed as issued, *good very fine*
£180–200
- 92 ASHANTI STAR 1896, unnamed as issued, *good very fine*
£60–70
- 93 ASHANTI STAR 1896 (**2965 Pte. R. Wainwright, 2. W. Yorks. R.**), regimentally engraved naming on reverse of star, *very fine*
£120–140
- 94 EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA 1897–99, 1 clasp, 1898 (**1715 Pte. Mir Ahmah Shah, 27/ Bom. Inf.**), *very fine*
£140–160
- 95 EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA 1897–99, 1 clasp, Uganda 1899 (**Naik Muhammad Khan, Uganda Rifles**), *very fine*
£160–180
- 96 EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA 1897–99, 2 clasps, Lubwa's, Uganda 1897–98 (**511 Pte. Nikka Singh, Bo. Inf.**), *very fine*
£200–220

- 97 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, no clasp, bronze issue (**Chief Bathoen**), engraved naming, suspender slightly bent, medal sometime cleaned, otherwise *very fine and rare*
The following extracts are taken from Colonel Plumer's 'Report on the operations of the Rhodesia Regiment, British South Africa Police, and Southern Rhodesia Volunteers up to the Relief of Mafeking':
'The transport wagons originally allotted to the Force were merely sufficient for the conveyance of luggage and stores, and while at Tuli supplies were transported from Bulawayo by contract. On reaching Mochudi other wagons were purchased, and these were subsequently supplemented by wagons hired from the Native Chief, Bathoen. The latter conveyed supplies from the rail head to the advanced depot at Kanya, and the Government wagons from Kanya to the Force.'
'Natives—At Tuli there were comparatively few natives and no tribe of any great importance. Some of Mpefu's men under Lieut. Trevor did scouting and intelligence work, but they were not very reliable.'
'On the Western Border, Khama, Linchwe and Bathoen remained loyal throughout. Khama had a considerable force under arms ready to protect the borders of his own territories had the Boers attempted to invade them. His men, however, have no soldierly characteristics, and it is probable that if the Boers had attacked them they would have offered only a very feeble opposition. The same remarks apply to Bathoen's men. The Chief, Bathoen himself, however, did very good service in sending assistance to the troops in every way that lay in his power. This service will I hope receive due recognition.'
£300–350
- 98 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, no clasp (**Capt. J. Morris, Rand Rifles**), *very fine*
£60–80
- 99 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, no clasp (**Nursing Sister Mrs. Rising**), officially reimpresed, *nearly very fine*
Mrs. Rising was a Nurse at Mafeking during the period of the defence. Her husband, A. C. Rising, was in the Mafeking Town Guard and received the medal with one clasp for the Defence of Mafeking.
£150–200
- 100 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (**Lieut. H. Jowers, S.A.M.I.F.**), *very fine*
Lieutenant Harold Jowers, South African Mounted Irregular Forces, served on the staff of the Lines of Communication in Cape Colony, graded as Staff Captain.
£40–50
- 101 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 1 clasp, Natal (**80618 Bmbr. A. McIlveen, R.F.A.**), *good very fine*
£30–40
- 102 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Mafeking (**2545 Tpr. E. G. Clothier, B.S.A. Police**), small edge nick, otherwise *good very fine and rare as a single clasp*
£140–160

- 103 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 1 clasp, Belmont (8941 Pte. W. Ogle, Scots Gds.), *good very fine*

Private Ogle was killed in action at Belmont. The Scots Guards lost only 33 men killed during the whole Boer War.

£120–140



- 104 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Kimberley (1012 Pte. J. T Briggs, W. Riding Regt.), *nearly very fine*

Only six medals with this single clasp to the regiment and otherwise very rare to Imperial units.

£120–140



- 105 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Ladysmith (Capt. C. Walter, Sco. Rif.), *good very fine*



Captain Charles Walter, 1st Bn. The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) was killed in action by shell fire at Spion Kop, in the operations on the upper Tugela, January 24th, 1900. He was born in November 1872, the son of General J. M. Walter, C.B., and was one of three officers from The Cameronians to be killed at Spion Kop.

£500–600

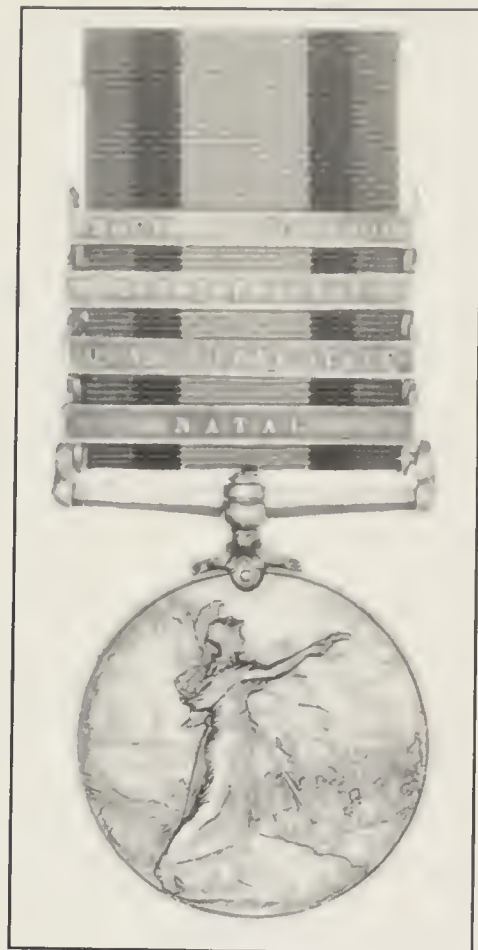
- 106 **QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902**, 1 clasp, Relief of Ladysmith (181 Pte. H. Cheney, Natal R.R.), *nearly extremely fine*
£60–80
- 107 **QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902**, 1 clasp, Wepener (398 Ar. Sjt. W. D. Finlayson, Brabant's Horse), two edge bruises, otherwise *very fine*
Wilfred David Finlayson joined Brabant's Horse in November, 1899, having seen previous service in the Shanghai Volunteers. He was present with the regiment at Wepener, his discharge papers, dated 5 November, 1901, noting that all his equipment and clothing was lost in action at Wepener. At the time of his discharge he held the rank of Sergeant Major but shortly after joined the Kimberley Horse as a Lieutenant. With that regiment it would appear that he was entitled to three further clasps for Cape Colony, Transvaal and Wittebergen.
£120–140
- 108 **QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902**, 1 clasp, Defence of Mafeking (Pte. J. Stenson, Mafeking C.C.), officially re-impressed, *very fine and scarce*
The Mafeking Cadet Corps comprised of young lads in their early teens and they were in effect the original Boy Scouts whose work during the siege had a great impression on Baden Powell. Just 38 clasps for the Defence of Mafeking were issued to the Cadet Corps.
£250–350
- 109 **QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902**, 1 clasp, Transvaal (Lieut. A. L. Soden, Joh'burg M.R.), *good very fine*
£50–60
- 110 **QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902**, 1 clasp, Laing's Nek (2995 Serjt. W. Riding, S. Lanc. R.), *nearly very fine and rare as a single clasp*
£80–100
- 111 **QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902**, 1 clasp, Belfast (3364 Pte. A. Griffin, 18/Hrs.), *nearly extremely fine*
Entitled to further clasps for Orange Free State, Laing's Nek and South Africa 1901.
£25–30
- 112 **QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902**, 1 clasp, South Africa 1902 (196 C.Q.M.Sjt. H. Carson, Natal M.I.), slight edge nicks, otherwise *very fine*
£25–30
- 113 **QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902**, 2 clasps, Rhodesia, Relief of Mafeking (621 Tpr. J. Gibb, S. Rhod. Vols.), *good very fine*
£140–160
- 114 **QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902**, 2 clasps, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal (836 Pte. N. McNeilage, Durban L.I.), *very fine*
£30–40
- 115 **QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902**, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (5348 Dmr. H. Clarke, Rl. Lanc. Regt.), edge knocks, obverse polished, *good fine and better*
£20–25

- 116 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 3 clasps, Elandslaagte, Defence of Ladysmith, Belfast (4442 Pte. S. Noble, 5/Lers.), edge bruise, otherwise *good very fine*
£100–120
- 117 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 3 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein (33017 Gnr. N. Norman, T Bty., R.H.A.)
Shown as invalided 18 June, 1900.
£40–50
- 118 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 3 clasps, Orange Free State, Defence of Mafeking, Transvaal (29 Sjt. H. Leach, Bec'land Rif.), *good very fine*
£450–500
- 119 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 3 clasps, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Lieut. J. C. Rous, Rly. Pnr. Rgt.), *good very fine*
The medal rolls note that he also served with the Colonial Defence Force and Field Intelligence Department under Colonel Haig.
£50–60
- 120 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg (2884 Pte. J. Bryan, 2nd D. of C. Lt. Infy.), *good very fine*
£35–40
- 121 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal (5777 Pte. F. C. White, 1st Border Regt.), official correction to initials, otherwise *good very fine*
Private F. C. White was wounded at Spion Kop on 20 January, 1900, and died of disease at Litchenburg on 14 June, 1900.
£50–60

- 122 A rare dated reverse medal to Corporal W. S. Townsend, Lord Strathecona's Horse

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, reverse with dates in relief '1899 1900,' 4 clasps, Natal (tailor's copy), Orange Free State, Belfast, South Africa 1901 (441 Corpl. W. S. Townsend, Ld. Strathecona's H.) *good very fine and rare*

£1500–1800



- 123 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Wepener, Wittebergen, Belfast (1204 Tpr. J. G. Leppan, Brabant's Horse), *good very fine*

John Gordon Leppan served 10 months with Brabant's Horse before joining Kitchener's Fighting Scouts on 15 February, 1901. He is further entitled to the clasp for South Africa 1901.

£130–150

- 124 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (Lieut. L. S. W. Fuller, Frontier L.H.), *very fine*

Lieutenant Fuller served previously with French's Scouts and Marshall's Horse as a Trooper before joining the Frontier Light Horse as a Lieutenant.

£50–60

- 125 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill (434 Sjt. G. E. Cockroft, Marshall's Horse), edge knocks, otherwise *very fine and better*

Sergeant Cockroft was wounded at Krugersdorp on 9 October, 1900.

£60–70

- 126 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Elandslaagte (tailor's copy), South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (1945 Pte. W. French, Th'croft's M.I.), *very fine*

According to the medal rolls this man should have clasps for Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal and South Africa 1901, the latter two earned in the Johannesburg Mounted Rifles.

£25–30

- 127 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (E. P. Oliver, Gnr., Natal Naval Vols.), *nearly very fine*

Confirmed on the Naval rolls for Defence of Ladysmith, the other clasps possibly earned with a different unit.

£60–80

- 128 **QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902**, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Wepener, Wittebergen, Belfast, South Africa 1901 (6150 Tpr. **J. Ure, Brabant's Horse**), *good very fine*
His brother, Lance Corporal W. Ure, won the D.C.M. with the Railway Pioneer Regiment (see lot 244)

£140–160

- 129 **QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902**, 5 clasps, Natal, Relief of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Belfast (**Captain W. de la Poer Beresford, C. in C. Bdygd.**), *good very fine*

There is some confusion on the medals rolls as to Beresford's correct clasp entitlement. On the roll for the Commander-in-Chief's Bodyguard he is shown to have also served in Lord Strathcona's Horse, the Johannesburg Mounted Rifles and Stockriders O.R.C. On the roll for Strathcona's Horse he is noted as Lieutenant and Inspector of Stock Farms.

£80–100

- 130 **A rare six clasp medal to an Indian recipient who served as one of Lord Roberts's Indian Orderlies in South Africa**

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast (2366 Dafr. **Yusaf Ali Khan, Head-Qr. Staff**), edge knocks and contact marks, *good fine and better*

Yusaf Ali Khan joined the army, 33rd (Queen Victoria's Own) Light Cavalry on 2 July 1887 and served as one of Lord Roberts's Orderlies during the South African War. According to the Regimental History of the 33rd Light Cavalry he was presented by His Lordship with a silver watch on his returning to India. Promoted to Jemadar in November, 1903, he joined the Governor's Body-Guard, Bombay, in July, 1906 and was still serving with them in 1918. The Indian Army List for that year confirms his service in South Africa and the medal with 6 clasps. Very few silver medals were issued with battle clasps to Indian recipients.

£500–600



- 131 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (202 Serjt. C. A. West, Th'eroft's M.I.), *very fine*
 Colour Sergeant Charles Arthur West attested for Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry in October, 1899, and declared previous service as Captain, 1st RI. Jersey Light Infantry, resigned; Royal Horse Guards (Blues), purchased; and Bechuanaland Border Police, disbanded.
 £40–60
- 132 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 7 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast, South Africa 1901 (3375 Pte. J. Woodward, 14/Hrs.), edge bruises, *nearly very fine*
 £80–100
- 133 QUEEN'S MEDITERRANEAN MEDAL 1899–1902 (2188 Pte. W. Shaw, RI. W. Kent Regt.), *good very fine*
 £60–80
- 134 TRANSPORT MEDAL 1899–1902, 1 clasp, S. Africa 1899–1902 (A. C. Stalker), *very fine*
 Served as Second Officer aboard S.S. *Virawa*
 £120–140
- 135 TRANSPORT MEDAL 1899–1902, 2 clasps, S. Africa 1899–1902, China 1900 (R. Campbell), *very fine*
 Served as Chief Officer aboard S.S. *Lalpoora*. Approximately 178 medals were issued with two clasps.
 £320–340
- 136 ASHANTI 1900, 1 clasp, Kumassi (79 Pte. Ikokanla Ijo, W.A.F.F.), *nearly very fine*
 £160–180

- 137 AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902–56, 1 clasp, Uganda 1900 (Sir Clement L. Hill, Political Mission), *good very fine*

Sir Clement Lloyd Hill, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (1845–1913) was a great-nephew of the first Viscount Hill, who distinguished himself in the Peninsula War. He was educated at Marlborough from where he entered the Foreign Office in 1867 as a clerk. For nearly 40 years he was in the service of the Foreign Office and filled some responsible positions with great distinction.

In 1872 he was appointed secretary to the late Sir Bartle Frere's special mission to the Sultans of Zanzibar and Muscat, and he was attached to the Sultan of Zanzibar during his Highness's visit to England in June, 1875. Mr. Hill was then sent to Munich, where he was acting Chargé d'Affaires for a time, and was also temporarily employed at Berlin. In 1881 he was nominated to the Commission for the revision of the slave trade instructions. In 1885–6 he served as private secretary to Mr. Robert Bourke (afterwards Lord Connemara), who was at that time Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. He was then appointed an Acting Secretary of Legation and was employed as Special Commissioner in Hayti, and afterwards on a commission of inquiry into the Consular establishments in the West Indies and the Spanish Main. In 1887 he was created a K.C.M.G., and was promoted to be a senior clerk in the Foreign Office in 1894. His next important appointment was in 1896, when he was made a member of the Uganda Railway Committee. In 1898, when he was given a C.B., he represented the British Protectorates under the Foreign Office at the conference in London on postage within the Empire. In April, 1900, he was one of the British plenipotentiaries at the International Conference in London for the Protection of Wild Animals in Africa, and in the following June he became Superintendent of African Protectorates under the Foreign Office. Sir Clement Hill a few months later proceeded on a tour of inspection to Zanzibar, the East Coast, Uganda, and Somaliland Protectorates. The administration of the Protectorates was transferred to the Colonial Office in 1904 and 1905, and Sir Clement retired on compensation allowance in April, 1905. In the following June he was promoted to be K.C.B. He had also received the Africa General Service medal, 1900, with Uganda clasp, as well as the First Class of the Order of the Brilliant Star of Zanzibar. In 1906 he was returned for Shrewsbury in the unionist interest. He was a councillor of the Royal Geographical Society, and served the office of president of the African Society in 1911–12.

Sir Clement Hill was twice married, first in 1889 to Charlotte Eliza Mary Jane, daughter of Sir George William Denys, second baronet, and widow of Mr. Charles Waring; she died in 1900; and secondly in 1906 to Muriel Mary, daughter of the late Mr. Colin Glencairn Campbell.

£400–450



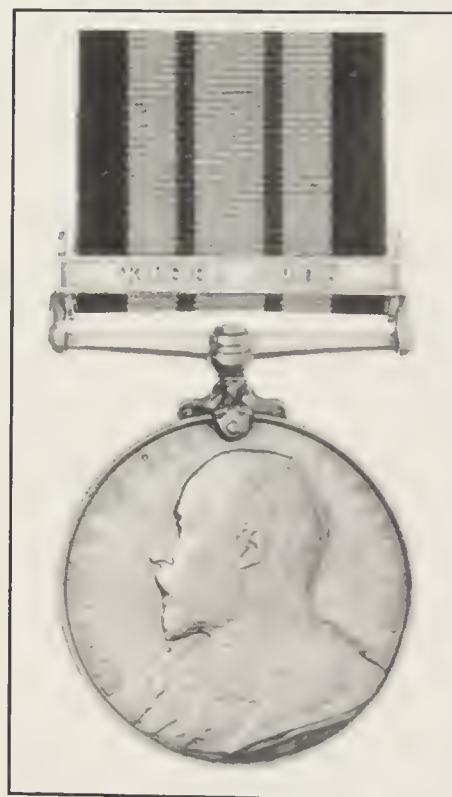
- 138 AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902–56, 1 clasp, Gambia (3429 Pte. R. Pinnock, 3rd W. India Regt.), *very fine*

£100–120

- 139 AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902–56, 1 clasp, Lango 1901 (2178 Pte. Mahabub Surur, Uganda Rifles), light contact marks, *very fine and scarce*

£160–180

- 140 AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902–56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1901 (Allassan Wongara, Somali Levy), *very fine*
£140–160
- 141 AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902–56, 1 clasp, Jubaland (E. Powell, A.B., H.M.S. *Magicienne*), contact marks, *nearly very fine*
£130–150
- 142 AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902–56, 1 clasp, S. Nigeria (1069 Pte. Salami Ilorin, S. Nigeria Regt.), obverse with high relief bust, *good very fine and scarce*
£120–140
- 143 AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902–56, 1 clasp, S. Nigeria 1904–05 (2888 Pte. Awudu Salami, S.N. Regt.), *nearly very fine*
£120–140
- 144 AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902–56, 1 clasp, East Africa 1905 (471 Serjt. Muzari Matambatoo, 3/K.A.R.), repaired at claw and fitted with fixed suspender, *fine*
£60–80
- 145 AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902–56, 1 clasp, Kissi 1905 (Lieut. L. P. Reeves, Lincoln Regt.), edge bruise, otherwise *nearly very fine and very rare to European officers*
Lieutenant Philip Linley Reeves served in South Africa with the South Staffordshire regiment and the Lincolnshire regiment (QSA 4 cl., KSA 2 cl.). From 4 March, 1904, he was employed with the West African Frontier Force and took part in the operations in Kissi as Base Officer. He is shown as deceased on the medal roll, 'medal to Mother 5/2/09.' Approximately 15 clasps were issued to European recipients.
£400–500
- 146 AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902–56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1908–10, bronze issue (Barber Sakhi Muhammad, 127/Baluch L.I.), *very fine and very rare in bronze*
£400–500



- 147 AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902–56, 1 clasp,
West Africa 1909–10 (Lieut. E. V. Moore, W. I. Regt.),
good very fine

£250–300

- 148 AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902–56, 1 clasp,
East Africa 1913–14 (19 Naik Din Mohamed, S.&T.C.
I.A.), *very fine*

£140–160

- 149 AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902–56, 1 clasp,
Shimber Berris 1914–15 (279 L. Naik Nawab Khan,
Ind. Con. K.A.R.), *nearly very fine*

£140–160

- 150 AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902–56, 1 clasp,
East Africa 1915 (14133 Const Okeng, Uganda Pol.),
edge knocks, otherwise *very fine*

£140–160

- 151 AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902–56, 1 clasp,
Nigeria 1918 (Capt. F. W. Whetton, Essex R.), *good
very fine*

Captain Whetton was appointed to the W.A.F.F.,
Nigeria regiment on 11 October, 1916, and was
mentioned in despatches *London Gazette* 6 August 1918.

£350–400

- 152 AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902–56, 1 clasp,
Somaliland 1920 (Pte. Komasamba, 2 K.A.Rif.), *good
very fine*

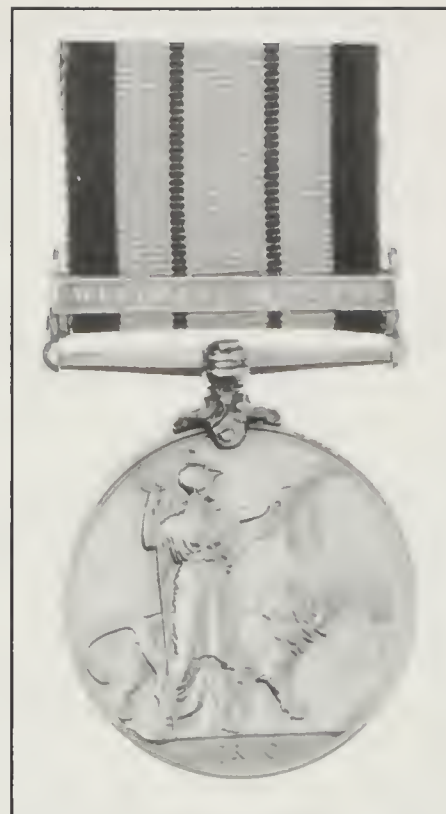
£100–120

- 153 AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902–56, 2 clasps,
B.C.A. 1899–1900, Somaliland 1902–04 (24 Serjt.
Panda, 1st K.A. Rifles), *nearly very fine*

£160–180

- 154 AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902–56, 2 clasps, East Africa 1902, East Africa 1904 (183
C. Sjt. Said bin Mohamed, 3/K.A.R.), *very fine*

£180–200



- 155 AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902–56, 2 clasps, East Africa 1913, East Africa 1914 (1797 Pte. Suliman M'Wezi, 4/K.A.R.), contact wear, *good fine and better*
£140–160
- 156 AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902–56, 2 clasps, S. Nigeria 1903, N. Nigeria 1906 (Captain H. C. L. Cock, 2/By. N. Nig. R.), an officially impressed later issue medal with G.V.R. obverse, *nearly very fine*
Hubert Charles Langslow Cock was born 6 February, 1876, and entered the Royal Artillery as 2nd Lieut., 21 March, 1896. He served in India from December, 1896 until February, 1902, and was attached to the West African Frontier Force from January 1903 until January 1908. He served in Northern Nigeria 1903 on the Kano-Sokoto expedition (medal and clasp), and again in 1906 (despatches, clasp).
£250–300
- 157 AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902–56, 3 clasps, Aro 1901–1902, N. Nigeria 1903, West Africa 1906 (518 Pte. Labaran Dawanu, Lagos Hausa F.), *nearly very fine*
£180–200
- 158 AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902–56, 3 clasps, N. Nigeria 1902, N. Nigeria 1903–04, N. Nigeria 1906 (703 Pte. Garaba, 2nd N. Nigeria Regt.), *very fine*
£180–200
- 159 AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902–56, 3 clasps, Nandi 1905–06, East Africa 1906, Somaliland 1908–10 (2125 Pte. Ajab Sidu Mohamed, 3/K.A.R.), *very fine*
£180–200

- 160 AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902–56, 5 clasps, S. Nigeria 1902, S. Nigeria 1902–03, S. Nigeria 1903, S. Nigeria 1904, S. Nigeria 1905–06 (**Lieut. H. C. Fox, S.N. Regt. Roy. Sco. Fus.**), the latter regiment impressed in a different style, possibly unofficial, as are the first, third and fourth clasps, *good very fine and rare*

Captain Hubert Chisholm Fox was born in 1879 and joined the Royal Scots Fusiliers, 21 April, 1904, being promoted Lieutenant, 17 December, 1901. He was employed with the West African Field Force in Southern Nigeria from 29 March 1902 until 22 October 1909. His war services are shown in various Army Lists as follows:

Operations in West Africa (Southern Nigeria):

1902, medal with clasp.

1902–03, Despatches *London Gazette* 28 October 1904, clasp.

1903, clasp.

1904, clasp.

1904–05, Operations in the Ekpaffia, Etchic and Ogoni countries; despatches *London Gazette* 23 February, 1906, clasp.

1905–06, Bende Onitsha expedition, despatches *London Gazette* 18 September, 1906, clasp.

1906, Despatches *London Gazette* 13 March, 1908
‘He displayed conspicuous bravery and powerful leadership on June 11th when in command of the advance guard for twelve hours.

On 28 January 1907 he was awarded the Royal Humane Society’s Medal for saving Private Garuba from drowning in the River Niger.

Captain Fox died in Dublin on 11 April, 1910, only 31 years old.



£450–550

- 161 KHEDIVE'S SUDAN 1910–1921, 1st issue, 4 clasps, Atwot, S. Kordofan 1910, Sudan 1912, Zeraf 1913–14, unnamed as issued, *good very fine*

£300–350

- 162 KHEDIVE'S SUDAN 1910–1921, 2nd issue in bronze, no clasp, unnamed as issued, polished, *good fine and very rare*

£400–450

- 163 KHEDIVE'S SUDAN 1910–1921, 2nd issue in silver, no clasp, unnamed as issued, *good very fine*

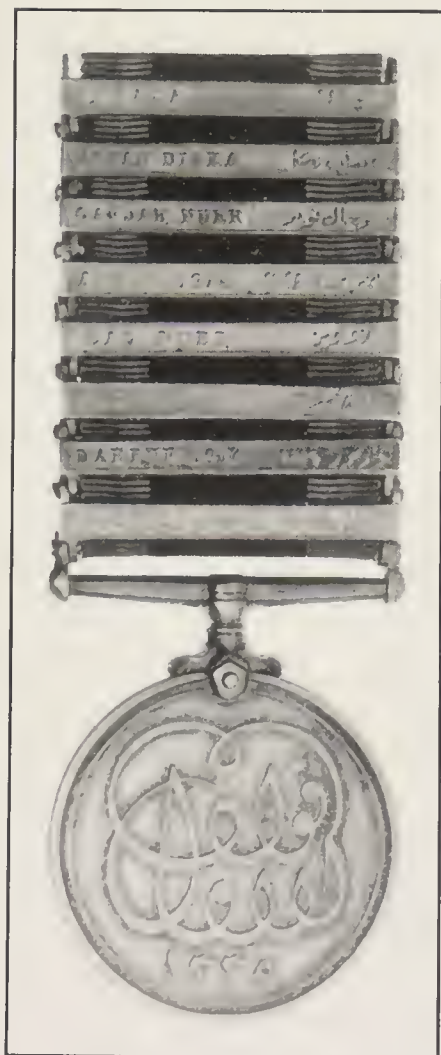
£80–100

- 164 KHEDIVE'S SUDAN 1910–1921, 2nd issue, 1 clasp, Lau Nuer, unnamed as issued, *good very fine*

£120–140

- 165 KHEDIVE'S SUDAN 1910–1921, 2nd issue, 1 clasp, Atwot 1918, unnamed as issued, two edge nicks, otherwise *good very fine*

£120–140



- 166 KHEDIVE'S SUDAN 1910–1921, 2nd issue, 8 clasps, Mongalla 1915–16, Darfur 1916, Fasher, Lau Nuer, Atwot 1918, Garjak Nuer, Aliab Dinka, Nyala, unnamed and probably assembled as a specimen example, the clasps nonetheless rare, *very fine*

£400–450

- 167 BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914–18, bronze issue (11414 Pte. Tsekoe Maotoe, S.A.N.L.C.), polished, *good fine*
£20–25
- 168 DEFENCE and WAR MEDALS 1939–45, Canadian issues in silver, *nearly extremely fine* (2)
£15–20
- 169 GENERAL SERVICE 1918–62, G.V.I.R., 1 clasp, Malaya (S.R. 1024 Pte. E. Frankcom, S. Rhod. Mil. F.), edge knock, otherwise *very fine and scarce*
£30–40
- 170 GENERAL SERVICE 1918–62, E.II.R., 1 clasp, Malaya (3665 Cpl. Charles, Rh.A.R.), *extremely fine and scarce*
£30–40

SINGLE ORDERS, CORONATION, LONG SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS MEDALS

- 171 THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE, K.C.M.G., neck badge in **gold** and enamels, 70 mm diameter; star in silver with gold and enamel centre, chips to enamel on two arms of St. George's cross, the set contained in its R. & S. Garrard & Co. case of issue, unless otherwise described, *good very fine* (2)
This set is attributed to **Lieutenant Colonel Sir James Hayes-Sadler, Indian Army**. He led a distinguished diplomatic career after retiring from the army and was consul at Muscat, 1892–96; Consul General, Somali Protectorate, 1898; Commissioner in Uganda, 1901–05; Governor of British East Africa 1905–09 and Governor of the Windward Islands, 1909–1914. He was made K.C.M.G. in 1907 and died on 21 April, 1922.
For other family medals see lots 211 and 278 .
£800–1000
- 172 VISIT TO IRELAND 1911, unnamed as issued, edge knocks, *nearly very fine*
£30–40
- 173 LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT, G.V.R., 2nd issue, suspender bar, 'Southern Rhodesia' (**Lieut. Robert F. Paul, S.R.S. Cps.**), official corrections to naming, otherwise *very fine and scarce*
£200–250
- 174 EFFICIENCY MEDAL, E.II.R., 2nd issue, suspender bar 'Rhodesia', unnamed, *extremely fine*
£40–60
- 175 COLONIAL AUXILIARY FORCES LONG SERVICE, V.R. (**Major W.J. Stewart, Halifax C.A.**), *good very fine*
£130–150
- 176 COLONIAL AUXILIARY FORCES LONG SERVICE, E.VII.R. (**Sergeant William James Milne, Southern Rhodesia Volunteers**), suspension slack, polished, *nearly very fine*
£80–100
- 177 COLONIAL AUXILIARY FORCES LONG SERVICE, G.V.R. (**E.85 Rfm. Thomas H. Cooke, Southern Rhodesia Volunteers**), *extremely fine*
£60–80
- 178 PERMANENT FORCES OF THE EMPIRE BEYOND THE SEAS LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT, G.V.R. (**Sergt. Major J. Taylor, Northern Rhodesia Pol.**), *nearly very fine*
£60–80
- 179 KING'S AFRICAN RIFLES LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT, E.VII.R. (**Mbarak Effendi, 3/K.A.R.**), contact marks, *good fine and better*
£220–240

- 180 KING'S AFRICAN RIFLES LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT, G.V.R., crowned head (529 Pte. Khaibdid Warsama, Som. C.C.) *nearly very fine*
£120–140
- 181 KING'S AFRICAN RIFLES LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT, G.VI.R., 1st issue (2759 Cpl. Richard Chifunilo), *very fine and rare*
£220–240
- 182 ROYAL WEST AFRICAN FRONTIER FORCE LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT, G.VI.R., 1st issue (G.A.919 Pte. George Farmer), *very fine and rare*
£220–240
- 183 COLONIAL POLICE LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT, E.II.R., 1st issue (Sgt. Kheri Haji, Zanzibar Police), *nearly very fine*
£40–50
- 184 AFRICAN POLICE MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R. (Jemr. Mjanakheri Bin Abdurehmani, Zanzibar Police), *very fine and extremely rare*
African Police M.S.M., *Zanzibar Gazette* 25 March, 1918.
Jemadar Mjanakheri bin Abdurehmani was presented with the above award at a special ceremony held at the Residency grounds in Zanzibar on 23 March 1918. This was the first occasion that the M.S.M. had been presented to a member of the Zanzibar Police Force following the award's inception. The recipient had completed 25 years service, received 2 commendations and been cited for his bravery in rescuing a Rating from H.M.S. *Blonde* in 1897. 331 medals issued, of which only 30 were for Zanzibar.
£350–400
- 185 UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA 1910, unnamed as issued, *very fine*
£150–180
- 186 UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA 1910, (Hon. James Schofield), engraved naming, in case of issue, *extremely fine*
Senator the Hon. James Schofield, J.P. was born near Bury in Lancashire. He spent his early life in the cotton trade, and the Manchester and Liverpool Exchanges. He emigrated to Natal in 1873, settling in Richmond in business and farming. He was elected to the Legislative Assembly for Ixopo in 1897, being re-elected in 1902 and 1906. He held positions in the Natal Provincial Council for Ixopo in 1910, and on the Executive Committee in 1911. Elected to the Senate in May, 1914, he was founder of the Richmond Agricultural Society and for several years its President. He was a Member and Secretary of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition Commission, 1885–6, and also a Member of the Redistribution Commission and Indian Immigration Commission.
£220–240

187 THE QUEEN'S MEDAL FOR NATIVE CHIEFS, E.H.R., silver medal suspended from a chain composed of 33 crown, rose and Royal cypher links, contained in its case of issue, the lid gold embossed with the Queen's cypher, *extremely fine and scarce*

£400-600



- 188 BADGE OF THE CERTIFICATE OF HONOUR, Southern Rhodesia, E.H.R., oval bronze breast badge in case of issue, *extremely fine*

£80–100



- 189 RHODESIAN BADGE OF HONOUR (Mudzi Chamanga T.) naming officially impressed on reverse, in case of issue, *nearly extremely fine*

Mr. Mudzi Chamanga was awarded the Rhodesian Badge of Honour after 38 years service in the bar of the Sergeants Mess at the King George VI Barracks in Salisbury.

£40–60



- 190 JOHANNESBURG VRIJWILLIGER CORPS MEDAL 1894–1898, bronze, 47 mm diameter, unnamed, *good very fine and very scarce*

£100–150



- 191 B.S.A. COMPANY SHOOTING MEDALS. A group of six silver medals won by **Corpl. J. Sheen, H. Squadron, Southern Rhodesia Volunteers**, all named and two dated, 1904 and 1906, *extremely fine and scarce*

(6)

£60–80

- 192 B.S.A. COMPANY SHOOTING MEDALS. A similar group of four silver medals won by **T.S.M. G. B. Howe, Southern Rhodesia Volunteers**, three named and dated between 1903 and 1906, one unnamed, *very fine or better*

(4)

£40–60

- 193 Specimen strikings for the SOUTHERN RHODESIA WAR SERVICE MEDAL 1939–45, two uniface specimens of the reverse, in bronze and in eupro-nickel, without suspension, edge plain and unmarked, 36 mm diameter; together with the Artist's working plaster for the PUBLIC SEAL OF THE FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND, arms, titles of Elizabeth II and legend around in two lines, *circa* 1955, 270 mm diameter, the three pieces mounted in a glass fronted display case, *extremely fine*

(3)

From the sale of Specimens and Artists' Copies designed and collected by Thomas Humphrey Paget O.B.E. (1893–1974), Sotheby 15/16 November 1984.

£150–200

- 194 RECORD OF BRITISH NAVAL VALOUR, copper box medallion, 75mm diameter, containing 12 hand coloured roundels depicting great Naval exploits of the Napoleonic Wars and the bombardment of Algiers, published by Edward Orme, New Bond Street, London, *circa* 1820, complete and contained in its original red leather outer case, *very fine and scarce*

£500–600

- 195 RECORD OF BRITISH MILITARY VALOUR, copper box medallion, 75mm diameter, containing 13 hand coloured roundels depicting the battles of the British Army in Portugal, Spain and France from 1808 to 1814, published by Edward Orme, Bond Street, London, 1815, complete and contained in its original red leather outer case, *very fine and scarce*

£400–500

GROUPS AND SINGLE DECORATIONS AWARDED FOR GALLANTRY OR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE

196 A good Boer War Victoria Cross group awarded to Lieutenant Colonel Tom 'Posh' Lawrence for gallantry while serving with the 17th Lancers in South Africa

VICTORIA CROSS, reverse of suspension bar engraved (Sergt. T. Lawrence, 17th Lancers), reverse centre of the cross dated 7th Augt. 1900; QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen, South Africa 1901 (3934 Serjt., V.C., 17/Lers), official correction to initial and unit; 1914 MONS STAR (R.M. & Lieut, V.C., 18/Hrs); BRITISH WAR and VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. (Capt.); JUBILEE 1935; CORONATION 1937; Iraq, KING FEISAL'S WAR MEDAL; Sweden, OLYMPIC GAMES, STOCKHOLM 1912, silver medal; the group on a contemporary court mounting, *very fine and better* (9)

Tom Lawrence V.C.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bryan Turner Tom Lawrence VC was the son of John Turner Lawrence of Lower Park House, Bewdley, Worcestershire, and was born on 21 October 1873. He was educated at King Charles The First's School, Kidderminster, and enlisted into the 17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers, at Preston, on 21 February 1894. He was promoted Corporal on 10 November 1897, and proceeded to South Africa with the 'Death or Glory Boys' on the outbreak of war.

Between February and May 1900, Sergeant Lawrence took part in operations in Orange Free State, including the actions at Vet River, on 5 and 6 May, and the Zand River. He then served in operations in the Transvaal, being present at the actions near Johannesburg, Pretoria and Diamond Hill.

In early August, he was serving with the Lancer Brigade chasing De Wet, when, on the 7th, he was sent out on patrol, with three other men, from a picket covering Essenbosch Farm at daybreak. While scouting two or three miles to the front, Sgt. Lawrence and Private Hayman were fired upon by a party of Boers, estimated to be twelve or fourteen strong, who came galloping down from a hill beyond. Hayman's mount was hit, and, in falling, threw its rider, dislocating his shoulder and rendering him *hors de combat*.

At once Lawrence dismounted and dragged Pte. Hayman from under the wounded horse, and helping him to his own horse, fastened the reins to the saddle, telling the Private to hold on for his life. This done, Lawrence pointed the horse in the direction of the picket and gave the beast a vigorous kick to start him off. Then, using Hayman's carbine as well as his own rifle he kept up a steady fire keeping the Boers in check until the Private was safely out of range. Maintaining his fusillade, Lawrence commenced his two mile withdrawl on foot, pursued throughout by a dozen of the enemy. Eventually, reached by a rescue party from the picket, he succeeded, with their assistance in driving off the Boers.

It was the opinion of one witness, Captain D'Arcy Legard of the 17th Lancers, that without the 'gallant conduct and ready comprehension of Sergt. Lawrence, Private Hayman would certainly have been captured by the enemy.' Another witness, a Lancer Subaltern, went further and stated that he considered 'Sergt. Lawrence saved Pte. Hayman's life by his gallant and unselfish conduct.' Either way, Lawrence's valour was recognised with the supreme award of the Victoria Cross, which he received from the hands of the King, in London, on 12 August 1902.

During the remainder of the South African war, Lawrence took part in the operations in Orange River Colony, being present in the actions at Bethlehem, Wittebergen, and Caledon River, and in the operations in Cape Colony. He subsequently became Squadron Sergeant-Major (Rough Rider) at the Cavalry Depot, Canterbury, where he was dubbed 'Posh' Lawrence, a sobriquet which apparently bespoke his character. On 15 October 1904, after ten years and 237 days in the ranks, he was appointed Riding Master in the 18th Hussars with the Honorary rank of Lieutenant.



During opening months of the Great War, he was severely wounded in France but sufficiently recovered to do duty with the general staff. In 1918, while serving with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force, he was mentioned in Allenby's despatch of 3 April. His name appearing in a list of those 'whose distinguished and gallant services and devotion to duty I consider deserving of special mention.' Having received the Brevet of Major in 1917, he was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, Iraq Levies, in 1923. 1925 and 1926 saw him raise a Kurdish cavalry regiment and command a mobile column on operations in East Kurdistan.

After gainful employment in the early years of the Second World War, Col. Lawrence was made a Military Knight of Windsor in recognition of his many services. Besides being renowned for his Victoria Cross exploit, which one commentator aptly described as having a 'true British ring' about it, Tom Lawrence was also well known in equestrian circles, having represented England at the International Horse Show and at the Olympic Games in Sweden. Widowed in 1944, Lt.-Col. Lawrence VC died in retirement at Nakuru, Kenya, in 1949.

£18,000–22,000

‡ See colour plate II

- 197 The magnificent Peninsular group awarded to Lieutenant General Sir John Rolt, Portuguese Service, late 58th Regiment, Colonel of the 2nd, Queen's Regiment.

THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH, K.C.B. (Military), a fine breast star by Rundell, Bridge and Rundell, in silver with gold and enamel centre, some chipping to 'Ich Dien' motto and stalks of wreath; THE HANOVARIAN GUELPHIC ORDER, G.C.H., breast star in silver with gold and enamel centre, the wreath now lacking its enamel; ARMY GOLD CROSS 1808–14, for Vittoria, Nivelles, Nive, Orthes, 1 clasp, Toulouse (Lieut. Coll., 17th Portug. Reg.) the edges of the cross with some contact marks; FIELD OFFICER'S SMALL GOLD MEDAL, for Vittoria (Lieut. Colonel), correctly glazed but lacking suspender bar; MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793–1840, 3 clasps, Egypt, Busaco, Pyrenees (Sir, K.C.B., Capt. 58th Foot & Major 13th Portsc.); Portugal, MILITARY ORDER OF THE TOWER AND SWORD, Knight's badge in gold with gold riband buckle; Turkey, SULTAN'S MEDAL FOR EGYPT 1801, gold, 37mm diameter, fitted with the suspender from the small gold medal, the field engraved (J.R., 58th Regt. Egypt), unless otherwise described, *very fine or better* (7)

Lieutenant-General Sir John Rolt K.C.B. entered the 58th Foot as an Ensign on 1 March 1800. Later that year he took part in the campaign to eject the French from Egypt by means of a Turkish assault from the Sinai, an attack by a British force from India and a landing, by a third force under Sir Ralph Abercromby, on the Mediterranean shore. The latter force assembled at Malta, where the 58th found themselves part of a large Brigade, known as the Reserve, under Sir John Moore.

After six weeks practising beach landings on the Turkish coast, the invasion fleet arrived off Aboukir Bay on 1 March 1801. In the small hours of the 8th, all the landing craft were filled and quietly rowed to an off-shore rendezvous. At 8 a.m. the boats, each carrying fifty men, pulled for the shore, covered by two gunboats. As the range closed, French gunners opened fire, throwing up columns of water drenching the men, while the French infantry poured volleys into the boats. On landing, Moore's Reserve and the Guards Brigade formed up by battalions and advanced up the beach despite the inferno.

The 42nd Highlanders, finding themselves under cavalry attack, were saved by the fusillades of the 58th. Both regiments then advanced up the beach to clear their front. While still forming, the Guards, to their left, were also assailed by French horse, but the 58th were at hand and checked the enemy, allowing the Guards, to form a front and help repulse the horsemen. Within two hours, after some further skirmishing among the dunes, the beach-head was secured. **The 58th had lost ten killed and forty-seven wounded including Rolt who had been 'shot through the body.'**

Between 1802 and 1804 he served with his regiment in Ireland. In 1805, he returned to the Mediterranean with the 1/58th and accompanied the expedition to Naples. Having been promoted Captain on 5 September, he joined the 2/58th in Jersey, the following year, where he remained until 1809 when the battalion left for the Peninsular. In early 1810, he was appointed Major in the Portuguese service and was present at the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz.

From April 1812, Rolt commanded the 17th Portuguese Regiment until the end of the war and saw extensive action at the Battles of Vittoria, Nivelles, Nive, Orthes and Toulouse. Evidently blessed with a constitution of iron, he was, **'From his landing in the Peninsular in 1809 until the conclusion of hostilities in April, 1814,...never one day absent from his duty.'** For his war services he was made a CB. It is also noteworthy that he appears to be one of less than ten men entitled to both the Gold Cross and the Egypt clasp to the MGS medal.

In 1823, Rolt became the commanding officer of the 2nd (Queen's) Foot, following an inspection of the regiment, by Major-General Sir Henry Torrens, which proved a disaster for the then commanding officer, Lt-Col. Jordan. Rolt relinquished this command in 1825 and took up a staff appointment. In 1837, he was made a Knight of Hanover and in 1848 he became a KCB. On the death of Lord Saltoun, in 1853, Sir John accepted the Colonelcy of the 2nd Queen's. He died at Southernhay, near Exeter, on 8 November, 1856.

£18,000–22,000

‡ See colour plate III

- 198 The important and unique K.C.B. group awarded to Colonel Sir Henry Hozier, Assistant Military Secretary to Lord Napier of Magdala, 'Times' War Correspondent, Secretary to Lloyd's of London and father of Lady Clementine Churchill THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH, K.C.B. (Civil), neck badge in silver-gilt, hallmarked London 1902, breast star in silver, gilt and enamel; CORONATION 1902, silver; CHINA 1857-60, 2 clasps, Taku Forts 1860, Pekin 1860 (Lieut., 4th Bde. Rl. Arty.), correction to surname; ABYSSINIA 1867 (Lieut., 2nd Life Gds. Asst. Mily. Secy.); VOLUNTEER DECORATION, V.R., the reverse hallmarked London, 1894, complete with top bar; Prussia, IRON CROSS 1870, with 25 year oak leaf cluster; Prussia, CROSS FOR THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST DENMARK 1866; Prussia, MEDAL FOR THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR 1870-71, 5 clasps, Metz, Loigny-Poupry, Le Mans, Orleans, Paris; Prussia, WILHELM I CENTENARY MEDAL 1797-1897, the last eight mounted on a contemporary wearing bar, together with a contemporary group of eight miniature medals, similarly mounted, the group contained in a gilt glass fronted display case, some contact marks and edge knocks to the earlier medals, otherwise generally *very fine* (18)



Colonel Sir Henry Montague Hozier K.C.B., the son of a landed Scottish lawyer, was born in Lanarkshire in 1842. He was educated at Rugby and Edinburgh Academy, and was commissioned into the Royal Regiment of Artillery. He saw active service with the RA in China in 1860 and was present at the actions near Tang Chow including the capture of the Taku Forts. On his return home he transferred into the 2nd Life Guards and, in 1861, entered the Staff College, passing out two years later with high honours.

Having previously travelled extensively on the Continent he took part in the Campaign of 1864 between Germany and Denmark, and subsequently received an appointment to the topographical staff of the War Office. He then served as War Correspondent for the *Times*

during the conflict between Prussia and Austria. On the restoration of peace he acted as secretary to the commission on forming a reserve for the Army, and afterwards as Assistant Military Secretary to Lord Napier of Magdala, Commander-in-Chief of the expedition sent to Abyssinia.

On his return to this country he was promoted Captain in the 3rd Dragoon Guards. In 1870, he became controller of Aldershot with the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, but on the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian War, he was appointed Assistant Military Attaché at the headquarters of the German Army, and later received the Iron Cross from the German Emperor. He used his first-hand knowledge to compile his well known book '*The Franco-Prussian War: Its Causes, Incidents and Consequences*,' which he wrote in addition to several other tomes including '*The British Expedition to Abyssinia*' and '*Invasions of England*.'

In 1874 he left the Army and became Secretary to Lloyd's of London, where his principal responsibilities were the organisation of Lloyd's agents and sign stations around the globe, which may explain his early interest in promoting the use of radio-telegraphy. Both an organiser of high ability and a talented diplomatist, Hozier flourished in the society of businessmen. Noted as a 'gay and flamboyant' figure in the City of London, he was also highly regarded as an assiduous and effective lobbyist in Parliament. During his thirty-two years at Lloyds he never knowingly missed an opportunity to promote that institution in social and political circles. However, he also harboured political ambitions of his own and, in 1885, before the dissension in the Liberal camp, he contested Woolwich as a moderate Liberal but was defeated. For his many varied services he was created a K.C.B. in 1903.

The name of Sir Henry Hozier, his brilliant military career and distinguished service to Lloyd's aside, is destined to be best remembered for its association with one of the twentieth century's most dynamic figures, Sir Winston Churchill K.G. In 1878, Hozier had married Lady Blanche Ogilvy, daughter of the 5th Earl of Airlie, and in due course they had a daughter, Clementine. However the Hozier's marriage was not a success and they became estranged. So much so that Sir Henry did not even list his marriage in *Who's Who*. Separation followed, with Sir Henry finding solace perhaps in the mysterious male world of Masonry, in which he held high office. Lady Blanche was compelled to bring her children up in somewhat reduced circumstances, being condemned to spend a good deal of time in Seaford, Sussex.

Nevertheless, in the fullness of time, the engagement between Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill and Clementine Hozier was announced in the *Times* on Saturday 15 August 1908.

Sir Henry Hozier drew his last breath in Panama, where the British Consul announced his death from phæmia in early 1907.

For related family medals see lots 219 and 375.

£3000–4000

‡ See colour plate IV



199 **A fine East African group to Sir Vincent Glenday, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., Governor and Commander in Chief of Somaliland**

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE, K.C.M.G., silver, gilt and enamel neck badge and breast star; THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, O.B.E. (Civil), 1st type; AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902–56, 1 clasp, Jubaland 1917–18 (V. G. Glenday, N. Frontier D.C.); DEFENCE and WAR MEDALS; JUBILEE 1935; CORONATION 1937; **Zanzibar**, ORDER OF THE BRILLIANT STAR, 1st class Grand Cross sash badge and breast star in silver-gilt and enamels; **Madagascar**, ORDER OF THE STAR OF MADAGASCAR, 2nd class breast badge and breast star, the group mounted in a glass fronted display case, generally *good very fine and better* (12)

K.C.M.G. awarded 1942 as Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Somaliland Protectorate.

C.M.G., 1937, Provincial Commissioner, Kenya.

O.B.E., 1929, for services during negotiations with the Abyssinian government, 1927–28.

Brilliant Star of Zanzibar, 1951, conferred by the Sultan in recognition of valuable services rendered.

Vincent Gonelaves Glenday was born 11 February 1891, and was appointed Assistant District Commissioner, East African Protectorate, 27 December 1913; Acting District Commissioner Northern Frontier, January 1914—June 1919; Officer in charge of Somali disarmament, March 1919; District Commissioner, Berbera, Somaliland, March to September 1920; between 1922 and 1926 he held similar positions, Nandi and Trans Ng'ora, Kaheleba, and Marsabit; Abyssinian Mission, 1927–28 (O.B.E.); Senior District Commissioner, and officer-in-charge, Northern Frontier, January 1934; Provincial Commissioner, December 1934; Governor and Commander in Chief of Somaliland Protectorate 1939–42; Colonial Office, 1942–43; British Agent in Eastern Aden Protectorate and Resident Advisor Hadramaut States 1944–45; British Resident, Zanzibar 1946–51; retired from the Colonial Administrative Service. Speaker of East African Central Legislative Assembly, September 1953 to December 1954.

Note. It was the intention of the Madagascan government to award the Order of the Star to Sir Vincent Glenday during a State visit to the island. The Foreign Office, however, would not allow Glenday to accept it and it was consequently given to Lady Glenday to avoid any diplomatic embarrassment. She, however, was not given permission to wear the insignia.

£1500–2000



200 **An extremely rare gold D.S.O. group for the Battle of Ginniss to Colonel G. L. C. Money, Cameron Highlanders**

THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH, C.B. (Military), breast badge, in silver-gilt and enamel, with swivel suspension and riband buckle; DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER, V.R., in gold and enamel; EGYPT 1882–89, undated, 1 clasp, The Nile 1884–85 (Major, 1/Cam'n. Highrs.); QUEEN'S SUDAN 1896 (Lt. Col., D.S.O., A.D.C., 1/Cam. Highrs.), renamed; JUBILEE 1897; CORONATION 1902; KHEDIVE'S STAR 1884; KHEDIVE'S SUDAN 1896–1908, 2 clasps, Khartoum, The Atbara (Col., 1st Cameron Highrs.); Turkey, ORDER OF OSMANIEH, 4th class breast badge, in silver, gilt and enamel, mounted court style, enamel chipped in places, generally *good very fine* (9)

D.S.O., *London Gazette* 26 November, 1886 'For the action at Ginniss.'

Colonel Gordon Lorn Campbell Money entered the 79th Cameron Highlanders in 1868 and had received promotion to Major by 1884, the year in which he joined the Regiment for service in the Gordon Relief Expedition. Already noted for being 'one the smartest officers in the Battalion,' Money soon found additional employment as Assistant Military Secretary to General Sir Frederick Stephenson, K.C.B., commanding in lower Egypt. In this capacity he subsequently served with distinction in the Soudan Frontier Field Force and won the D.S.O. for his actions during the engagement at Ginniss, in addition to receiving a 4th class Osmania from the Khedive.

In 1895 Money became the first member of the Camerons to be appointed an A.D.C. to Queen Victoria and in 1897 he sailed, as Commanding Officer, with the 1st Battalion to Egypt. His subsequent leadership at the battles of the Atbara and Khartoum, where his horse was shot from under him, received wide approbation. At the close of the former action, Kitchener rode up to the Camerons to address them: 'Colonel Money, what your Battalion has done is one of the finest feats performed for many years. You ought to be proud of such a regiment.' At the re-occupation of Khartoum, Money was sent home with Kitchener's despatches, his services being recognized by the award of a Companionship of the Bath. For the Regiment, who had been deployed in front of the British Brigade at the Atbara, yet another battle honour was added to their colours, and Queen Victoria noted in her reply to Kitchener's despatches: 'So glad my Cameron Highlanders should have been amongst them.'

Money left the Camerons as a full Colonel in 1899, became an A.D.C. to King Edward VII in 1901, and received promotion to temporary Brigadier-General while acting as C.O. of the troops in Ceylon over the next five years. He died in November 1929, being remembered as a 'useful cricketer and piper' who was 'a good soldier, a cheery friend, and a keen Cameron, who ever had the best interests of the Regiment at heart.'

£2000–3000

‡ See colour plate II

201 A good C.B., D.S.O. group of ten to Major-General J. J. B. Tapley, Director General, Army Veterinary Corps

THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH, C.B. (Military), neck badge; DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER, G.V.R., with top suspender buckle; QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Civ. Vet. Surg., A.V.D.); 1914 MONS STAR (Capt., A.V.C.); BRITISH WAR and VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. (Bt. Lt. Col.); JUBILEE 1935; CORONATION 1937; SUDAN 1910–21, 2nd issue, 1 clasp, Darfur 1916, unnamed as issued; Egypt, ORDER OF THE NILE, 3rd class neck badge, the group mounted in a glass fronted display case, *good very fine* (10)

Lieutenant Colonel James John Bonifant Tapley was born in 1877 and entered the Army Veterinary Corps 16 May, 1903. He had served as a Civilian Veterinary Surgeon in the South African War, 1901–2. He was employed with the Egyptian Army from November, 1911 to August, 1914 when he proceeded to France and Belgium, serving there from 14 August, 1914 to 7 December, 1914, and from 16 January, 1915, to 7 August, 1915. He was afterwards employed with the Egyptian Army as **Principal Veterinary Officer** during the operations in Darfur, 13 April to 23 November, 1916. He was mentioned in despatches, *London Gazette*, 19 October 1914, 22 June, 1915, 25 October, 1916, 29 May 1917 and 5 June 1919. His D.S.O. was gazetted 23 June 1915 and he was created a Companion of the Bath in 1935 as Director-General, Army Veterinary Services 1933–37. He died 17 July 1958.

£800–1000



MULE AMBULANCE ON LINE OF MARCH
See lot 202.

202 A good Boer War C.B. group to Surgeon General J. A. Clery, Royal Army Medical Corps

THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH, C.B. (Military), breast badge in silver-gilt and enamels; EGYPT 1882–89, undated, 1 clasp, The Nile 1884–85 (Surgn. Maj., M.B., Med. Staff); QUEEN'S SUDAN 1896 (Lt. Col., R.A.M.C.); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (Surgn. General, C.B., R.A.M.C.), officially corrected; KING'S SOUTH AFRICA, 2 clasps (Surg. Genl., M.B., C.B., R.A.M.C.); KHEDIVE'S STAR 1884–6; KHEDIVE'S SUDAN 1896–1908, no clasp, unnamed, mounted on a contemporary wearing bar, slight contact wear but generally *very fine* (7)

Surgeon General James Albert Clery was born in 1846 and qualified as a Doctor (M.B.) in Dublin in 1870. Appointed to the Army Medical Department the following year, Clery became Surgeon Major just prior to participating in the Gordon Relief Expedition, 1884–85, when he had charge of the Abu Dam Field Hospital (medal and clasp). He next saw active service in the Sudan Campaign of 1896, for which he was mentioned in despatches.

On the outbreak of the Boer War, by which stage he had risen to the rank of Surgeon Colonel, Clery became Principal Medical Officer on the line of communication in Natal and participated in the Relief of Ladysmith operations. His hospital was situated at Chieveley Siding, just south of Colenso, and by the end of hostilities he had received promotion to Surgeon General and another mention in despatches. His C.B. was awarded by Royal Warrant dated 22 October 1901.

The lot is accompanied by Clery's superb Boer War photograph album which contains many interesting and unpublished scenes, among them the destruction of Botha's house, General Roberts's son's grave just after his burial and an excellent selection of Field Hospital subjects; also included are his original C.B. warrant and a pamphlet with the published letters of Lieutenant R. P. Vaillant, 100th Regiment, in which Clery is mentioned several times.

£1200–1400



SURGEON GENERAL CLERY SHOWING LORD ROBERTS OVER
'THE HOSPITAL SHIP 'SIMLA'



SURGEON GENERAL J. A. CLERY, C.B.

- 203 An extremely rare Matabeleland D.S.O. group to Brigadier-General R. H. F. McCulloch, Royal Artillery

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE, C.M.G., neck badge, in silver-gilt and enamel; DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER, V.R., in silver-gilt and enamel; BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY MEDAL 1890–97, reverse Rhodesia 1896 (Lieut., R.A.); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1901 (Capt., D.S.O., R.A.), surname officially corrected; 1914 MONS STAR (Major, D.S.O., R.G.A.); BRITISH WAR and VICTORY MEDALS (Brig. Gen.); France, LEGION OF HONOUR, Officer's breast badge, in gold and enamel; Italy, ORDER OF ST. MAURICE AND ST. LAZARUS, Officer's breast badge, in gold and enamel, badly chipped; France, CROIX DE GUERRE 1914–1917, mounted for wearing excepting the first, *very fine and better* (10)

D.S.O., *London Gazette* 7 May, 1897, 'In recognition of services in the recent operations in South Africa, 1896.'

Brigadier-General Robert Henry Frederick McCulloch was born in October 1869 and joined the Royal Artillery in 1888, receiving promotion to Lieutenant in 1891. He commanded a section of 10 Mountain Battery, R.A., during the Matabeleland operations of 1896, was slightly wounded, mentioned in despatches and awarded the D.S.O. In his report, Major-General F. Carrington stated that McCulloch 'worked his gun with great coolness and steadiness when the enemy were in force within 50 yards of him in the attack on Sikimbo on 5 August 1896. He remained with his gun after having been wounded.' McCulloch's section had been operating in coordination with a force of men raised by the British South Africa Company. He had already witnessed a great deal of fighting during the advance on Bulawayo, which culminated with the capture of the Matabele strongholds in the Matoppos Hills.

The incident referred to in Major-General Carrington's report was probably the biggest of the campaign, five Impis being attacked by a combined Imperial Force of 800 men. The enemy were completely routed. However, at the outset of the action, when McCulloch and another gunner subaltern were ordered to detach themselves from the main force, and set up position on a ridge, the fast moving Matabele swept in for the kill, creeping up gullies under the cover of the bush. But for the prompt actions of McCulloch and his compatriot, it is probable the detachment would have been wiped out.

Promoted to Captain in 1899, McCulloch served throughout most of the Boer War as D.A.A.G. on the lines of communication in Cape Colony. He afterwards became a Divisional and Militia Adjutant and held the rank of Major by the outbreak of hostilities in 1914. Picked out for command of heavy artillery, he held several senior positions, ultimately as Brigadier-General, Heavy Artillery, 11 Army Corps, France. He was created a C.M.G. in 1918, twice mentioned in despatches and decorated by the French and Italians. The General retired in 1921 and died in Hayling Island, Hampshire, on 16 October 1946.

Only 7 D.S.O.'s for this campaign, this being unique to the Royal Artillery for the operations in Matabeleland, Rhodesia and Mashonaland 1893–1897.

£2200–2600

‡See colour plate VII

- 204 A fine C.M.G., Mons D.S.O. group of nine to Brigadier General Godfrey Gillson, Royal Horse Artillery, Cavalry Corps

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE, C.M.G., neck badge in silver-gilt and enamel; DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER, G.V.R., with top suspender buckle; INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895–1902, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897–98 (Lieut., F. Battery, R.H.A.), renamed; 1914 MONS STAR (Major, R.H.A.); BRITISH WAR and VICTORY MEDALS, M.L.D. (Brig. Gen.); KHEDIVE'S SUDAN 1896–1908, 1 clasp, Sudan 1899, unnamed as issued; Turkey, ORDER OF THE MEDJIDIE, 3rd class neck badge; Montenegro, ORDER OF DANILO, 3rd class neck badge, the group mounted in a glass fronted display case, generally *very fine or better* (9)

Sold with a quantity of original documents including three Commission documents; Warrants and Statutes for the C.M.G. and D.S.O.; Warrants for the Orders of the Medjidie and Danilo; a privately printed biography of Brig-General Gillson; six M.I.D. certificates and two portrait photographs.

Brigadier General Godfrey Gillson was born 15 December, 1867 and educated at Rugby and Jesus College, Cambridge. He was commissioned into the Royal Horse Artillery and served with 'F' Battery in the T'irah campaign on the North West Frontier. In 1899 he was selected for service in the Egyptian Army, and, in charge of mule transport, took part in the final operations which led to the death of the Khalifa. He spent several years in Egypt and the Sudan, allowing him to enjoy his love of foxhunting to the point of importing his own pack which became known as the Abbassieh Hunt. In 1904 he succeeded to the command of the Egyptian Artillery and in 1907, having completed the term of engagement with the Egyptian Government, was awarded the Order of the Medjidie, and returned to England. In 1914 he went to France, in command of 'D' Battery, forming part of the Divisional artillery of the 2nd Cavalry Division under the command of General Hubert Gough. **He had a narrow escape on 8 September, 1914, at the battle of the Petit Morin, being wounded in the throat by a bullet,** which deprived him of the power of speech for a time. During the summer of 1915 he was appointed C.R.A. of the Cavalry Corps, having been awarded the D.S.O. in February of the same year. He was six times mentioned in despatches, created a C.M.G. in 1918, and received the 3rd class Order of Danilo. He went on retired pay in 1919 and died on 2 June, 1937.

£700-900



- 205 **Eleven: Brigadier-General C. G. W. Hunter, C.M.G., D.S.O., Royal Engineers**
THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE, C.M.G., neck badge in silver-gilt and enamel; **DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER, G.V.R.**, in silver-gilt and enamel; **INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895–1902**, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897–98 (Lieut.); **CHINA 1900**, no clasp (Capt.); **AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902–56**, 2 clasps, Somaliland 1902–04, Jidballi (Capt.); **1914 MONS STAR** (Major); **BRITISH WAR and VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. (Brig. Gen.)**; **France, LEGION OF HONOUR**, Officer's breast badge, in gold and enamel; **Serbia, ORDER OF THE WHITE EAGLE**, with swords, 4th class breast badge; **U.S.A., MILITARY ORDER OF THE DRAGON**, reverse officially named (Capt., No. 784), mounted court style for display excepting the first, generally *good very fine and a rare combination* (11)

D.S.O., *London Gazette* 8 May, 1915 'For conspicuous ability and gallantry on many occasions, especially on the 10th to 14th March 1915. He was in command of two companies and succeeded in establishing a strong breastwork line under very difficult circumstances, whilst exposed to heavy shell fire and rifle fire.'

Brigadier-General Charles George Woodburn Hunter entered the Royal Engineers in 1890 and after active service on the Punjab Frontier, Woodburn Hunter was 'attached on special service' in China (despatches) and Africa, latterly with the Somaliland Field Force. In addition to his **D.S.O.**, granted in respect of services at Neuve Chapelle, Hunter was three times mentioned in despatches for the Great War. Between late 1917 and early 1919 he was Chief Engineer of 12th Army Corps in Salonika, having been promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General in the former year. Hunter retired in 1923 and died at Hythe on 27 February 1932.

£1800–2000

- 206 **The important and unique group of four to Doctor Wordsworth Poole, Principal Medical Officer in Central Africa and Physician to the British Legation during the siege at Peking**

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE, C.M.G., breast badge in gold and enamels, complete with gold riband buckle, some small chips to the enamel of both centres; **CENTRAL AFRICA 1891–98**, 1 clasp, Central Africa 1894–98 (Wordsworth Poole, P.M.O.), officially engraved naming; **EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887–1900**, 1 clasp, 1897–98 (Dr. Wordsworth Poole, W.A.F.F.), officially impressed naming; **CHINA 1900**, 1 clasp, Defence of Legations (Wordsworth Poole, M.B., C.M.G., Legation), the group on a contemporary wearing bar, toned and unless otherwise described, *nearly extremely fine* (4)

Dr. Wordsworth Poole was born into a medical family at St. Paul's Cray, Kent, on 7 December 1867. He was educated at St. Catherine's College, Cambridge and Guy's Hospital, qualifying as an M.B. and B.C.H. Unimpressed with the humdrum prospects of a provincial G.P., Wordsworth Poole, after a short time as house surgeon, went forth to play his part in Empire. He later jotted:

'There was a young Cambridge MB
 Said I won't be a Cambridge GP
 But to Africa's shore
 I'll stick evermore
 And now he's a KCMG'

On 5 January 1895, he joined the Administration of the British Central Africa Protectorate as second Medical Officer. Promotion was swift and by October he held the post of Principal Medical Officer, on the recommendation of the Commissioner, Sir Harry Johnston, who said of him, he had 'shown himself to be a most capable man and he can stand the climate and likes the country.'

Conditions for the handful of Europeans in the capital were harsh, and while Poole discovered he could get by set apart from fair-skinned females, it appears he found his military neighbours rather trying. 'Take them all round,' he wrote, 'soldiers are about the most uninteresting men out—Their calling seems to wash anything original out of them and they become exasperating



bores.' However, he enthusiastically entered the social life of the place, becoming secretary of the sports club and, being of literary interests, was the prime mover in establishing a library. In 1895, Wordsworth Poole took part in the first of several expeditions to suppress slavery on the southern shores of Lake Nyasa. As the expedition approached Chief Matipwiri's village, he contemplated his forthcoming baptism of fire. 'I had been thinking all day what I should do when the action commenced,' and imagined himself attending the casualties, with his, 'boy carrying my Winchester to be handy in case the niggers should attack me whilst looking after a wounded man.' The reality, however, was somewhat different. The enemy evaporated and, 'various parties went out burning villages and killing a few folk.'

The following month Poole joined a column under Major C. E. Edwards, intent on punishing the naughty Zarafi, but, on finding the enemy's town abandoned, embarked upon the next stage of the campaign against the wicked Mponda, who in turn gave himself up in fear of the oncoming white men. On 13 November, Poole set out with a force of 180 rifles to deal with the notorious Makanjira, responsible for the brutal murder of Captain Maguire. At this time, Poole found himself with a number of wounded on his hands and observed, with regards to physical pain, 'the blunted feelings of these black men.'

Once order had been restored on the Lake's southern shores, Sir H. Johnston turned his attention to the north, and, on 18 November, led 400 soldiers to attack the Arab strongholds of Mloze, Kopa Kopa and Kapandansarer. Unexpectedly these fell in quick succession. Nevertheless, Poole had a busy time of it among the wounded and treated Mloze himself; resuscitating him to the point where he was sensible enough to be told he was going to be hanged anyway.

Thus, by the time Poole left Nyasaland almost the whole country had submitted to British rule, and the practice of slavery virtually eradicated. During his leave, he was nominated as Principal Medical Officer to the forces on the Niger Expedition under Colonel (later Lord)

Lugard, and, having served for 18 months, with the West Africa Field Force, was made a C.M.G.

Poole in Pekin

Although eager to continue his work in Africa, his career on that continent was finished by an attack of blackwater fever, causing him to seek employment elsewhere. Shortly before Pekin was invested by the Fists of Righteous Harmony, for 55 historic days in 1900, Wordsworth Poole became Physician to the British Legation. Both he and his brother, Captain Francis Poole, who was in Pekin learning Chinese at the behest of the War Office, played significant roles in the Defence of the Legations. The latter, who was soon to win the D.S.O., witnessed the entry of the various Legation guards into the area that was to be defended, and noted that, 'Ours (Royal Marines) were naturally the smartest,' and that the Americans were 'a serviceable looking lot,' but the Russians and Italians he considered were 'very dirty.'

Dr. Poole found himself once again tested to the limit. During the course of the Siege, he, and a German surgeon, Dr. Velde, treated 125 severely wounded men (of whom 17 died), one severely wounded woman and forty cases of sickness (of whom 2 died), in the International Hospital housed in the Chancery of the British Legation. Despite the devotion and skill of the two doctors and the amateur nursing staff, that numbered one Madame Pichon, whom Poole thought 'a great nuisance,' it was a grim place.

The 'Hospital' only contained eleven assorted beds; most patients, whose numbers after the first fortnight never fell below 60, lay on the floor. Antiseptics and anaesthetics were scarce, and bags of sawdust and powdered peat were used as dressings. The heat, flies and shortage of food further hampered the medico's efforts. Between his many and varied duties, it appears that Wordsworth Poole found himself involved in a VC action. Captain Halliday, RMLI, had been ordered through a hole in the Legation wall to clear away a group of Boxers, which he duly did. On being critically wounded, he returned to the hole unaided so as not to diminish the numbers of men engaged in the sortie. At this point, Poole assisted the wounded hero and conducted him to the hospital.

Finally the Siege came to its happy conclusion, but Wordsworth Poole had suffered badly and soon after the arrival of the relief force he succumbed to a severe attack of jaundice and fever. Despite the wide recognition of his services—the French had offered him the Legion of Honour which he was unable to accept owing to existing F.O. regulations, and the *Graphic* paid tribute to his 'wonderful power of 'making the best' of conditions'—he became mentally depressed, exacerbated no doubt by the acute rheumatism from which he was now also suffering. The *coup de grâce* came in December 1901, when he contracted typhoid, causing his much lamented demise in January 1902.

Sold with a copy of '*Doctor on Lake Nyasa. Being the Journal and Letters of Dr. Wordsworth Poole (1895–1897)*' published *circa* 1960.

£8000–10,000

‡ See colour plate V

- 207 An important group of four awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Marshall Hole, former Private Secretary to Dr. Leander Starr Jameson and one of the most prominent of the early Rhodesian pioneers, administrators and writers

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE, C.M.G., neck badge in silver-gilt and enamel, converted from breast badge, chips to one arm and both centres; BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY MEDAL 1890–97, reverse Rhodesia 1896 (Lieut. & Adjt., S.F.F.); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 1 clasp, Rhodesia (Lieut., S.Rhoda.Vol.); CORONATION 1902, silver, light edge knocks and contact marks, otherwise *very fine* (4)

Hugh Marshall Hole studied law at Balliol College, Oxford before emigrating to South Africa and, while working for a firm of solicitors in Kimberley in 1899, met Cecil John Rhodes. He joined the British South Africa Company in 1890 and in 1891 moved to Mashonaland where he became private secretary to Dr. Leander Starr Jameson, the Administrator, a post he held for three years. Thereafter, he served as Civil Commissioner at both Salisbury and Bulawayo, took an active part in the fighting during the Mashona rebellion, but was obliged to retire later in the year because of ill health. He returned to Matabeleland in 1898, held a number of important administrative positions, later served in the Boer War and, later still, in the Great War. After the war he resumed service with the B.S.A. Company, in London, eventually becoming Managing Secretary from 1924 until 1928. He was made C.M.G. in 1924 and retired to England in 1928. A first class historian and a cultured man of varied interests, he achieved wide recognition as an author. Among his



better known books are *'The Jameson Raid,' 'Old Rhodesia Days'* and *'The Making of Rhodesia'* all of which he was uniquely qualified to write about from personal experience.

Marshall Hole Money Cards

After seeing active service in the Boer War with the Southern Rhodesia Volunteers, Marshall Hole took up a civilian position as Government Secretary for Matabeleland. Residing in Bulawayo early in 1900 it was Marshall Hole's responsibility to find a way around the great currency shortage then being experienced as a result of the war. Holding large stocks of postage stamps, he introduced his now famous Money Cards bearing on one side his signature and the stamp of the Administrators Office, and on the other side a B.S.A. Company postage stamp of varying denominations. Sold with this lot is an example of a one shilling card.

£1200–1500

208 **A C.M.G., O.B.E. group of three awarded to H. M. G. Jackson, Chief Native Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, late Lieutenant, Gifford's Horse**

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE, C.M.G., neck badge in silver-gilt and enamel, some chips to obverse centre; THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, O.B.E. (Civil), 1st type; BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY MEDAL 1890-97, reverse Rhodesia 1896 (Lieut., Gifford's Horse). Sold with the following family medals awarded to his son and daughter:

- a. BRITISH WAR and VICTORY MEDALS, bi-lingual issue (Pte. H. G. Jackson, Rhodns. 1st S.A.I. Bgde.), taken P.O.W. 23 March, 1918, repatriated 7 December, 1918.
- b. THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, M.B.E. (Civil), 2nd type, Ladies badge in case of issue, awarded to Miss Jackson in 1955 for work in the Civil Service. Generally *very fine or better* (6)

£500-550

209 **An important Boer War C.M.G. pair to Lieutenant Joseph Farquhar, Ladysmith Town Guard and Mayor of Ladysmith throughout the Seige**

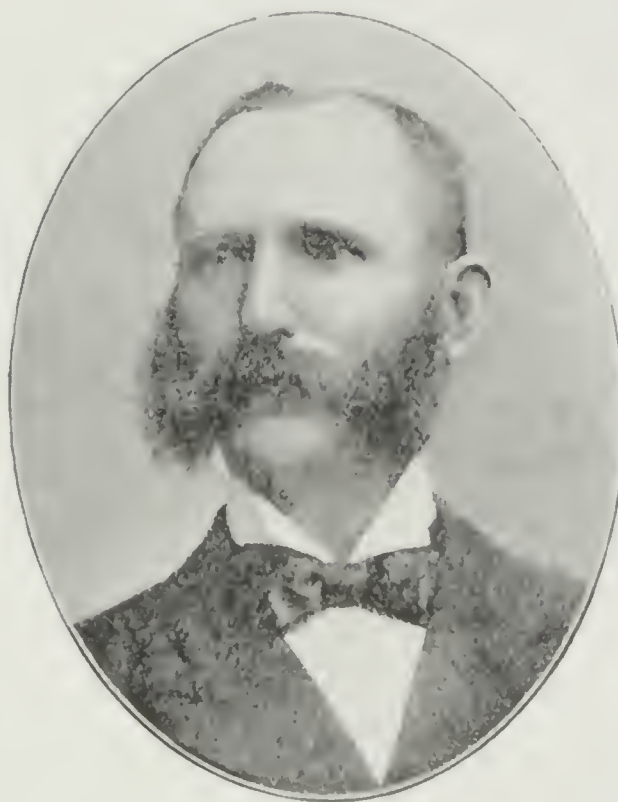
THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE, C.M.G., neck badge, in silver-gilt and enamel; QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Ladysmith (Lieut., Ladysmith Tn. Gd.), generally *very fine* (2)

C.M.G., *London Gazette* 16 August, 1901.

Joseph Farquhar, whose very name possesses immediate Ladysmith associations, namely the early and memorable action at Farquhar's Farm, was, by all accounts, a very popular personality as Mayor. While Sir George White and his Staff were very much in command of the situation, Mr. Farquhar's advice and local standing were of great importance to the military and civilian populace alike. His stirring address to Sir George, following the successful relief of the town by Buller, has long since been recorded in the annals of Empire history.

See lot 371 for group to his son.

£600-800



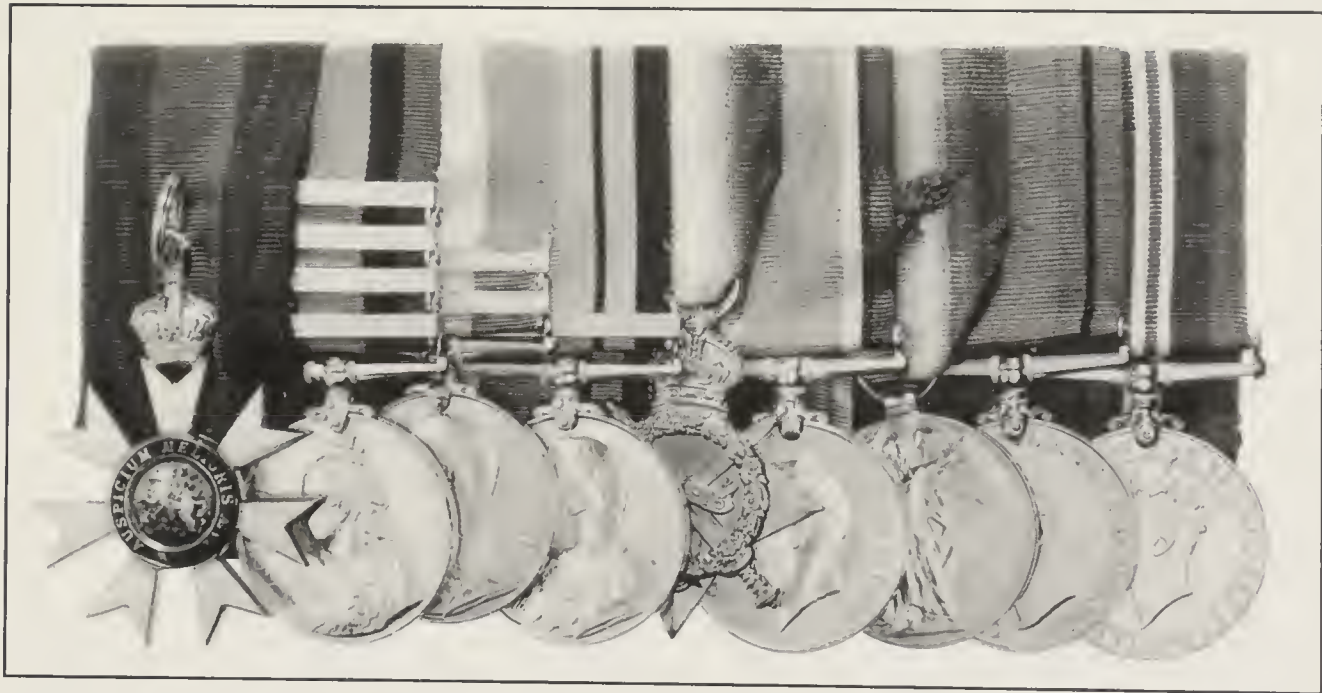
210 Nine: Lieutenant-Colonel R. A. Bradley, North Staffordshire Regiment, commanding the Royal Air Force in Mesopotamia and Persia

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE, C.M.G., neck badge in silver-gilt and enamel; QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Modder River, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Transvaal (Lieut., N. Staff. R.); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA, 2 clasps (Lt., N. Staff. R.); AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, S. Nigeria 1902-03 (Lieut., S.N. Regt.); 1914-15 STAR (Major, N. Staff. R.); BRITISH WAR and VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. (Lt. Col., R.A.F.); DEFENCE and WAR MEDALS, mounted court style for display, with edge knocks and cleaned, about *very fine and better* (9)

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Anstruther Bradley originally entered the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders as an other rank but was commissioned into the North Staffordshire Regiment in 1901. He subsequently saw service with the Regiment in the actions of Modder River, Magersfontein, Poplar Grove, Driefontein and Paardeberg. In 1903 he was seconded to the West African Field Force and participated in actions against the Uris and people of Omonoha and Ebima (medal and clasp).

Bradley transferred into the Royal Flying Corps on the outbreak of hostilities in 1914, qualifying as a Pilot. Thereafter he fought in France, Egypt and Mesopotamia, including the advance on Kut, and relief of Kut. Promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel in 1918, he latterly held command of the R.A.F. in Mesopotamia and Persia. Thrice mentioned in despatches, Bradley was further rewarded with a C.M.G. in June 1919. He died on 7 June 1965.

£800-1000



- 211 An important group to Admiral Arthur Hayes-Sadler, C.S.I., Royal Navy, in charge of Naval operations in the Persian Gulf, 1914–15, for which he was awarded the C.S.I.

THE MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA, C.S.I., gold and enamel neck badge, the motto set with small diamond chips, surrounding the carved cameo bust of Queen Victoria; EGYPT 1882–89, 1 clasp, Alexandria 11th July (Midn., R.N., H.M.S. Sultan); 1914–15 STAR (R. Adml.); BRITISH WAR and VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. (R. Adml.); KHEDIVE'S STAR 1882; France, LEGION OF HONOUR, Commander's neck badge in gold and enamels, 58 mm diameter, the five medals mounted as worn and all contained in a contemporary fitted carrying case, light pitting to Egypt medal, otherwise *good very fine or better* (7)

This group is accompanied by the following items:

- i Two Midshipman's Logs covering the period 3 February 1879 to 20 June 1883. Both are profusely illustrated with maps, plans of ships, sketches and watercolours. The first volume starts with a superb frontispiece in ink and water colours, the second volume containing a detailed description of the battle of Alexandria with water colour illustrations of the forts being bombarded.
- ii Personal diaries kept by Rear Admiral Hayes-Sadler for the years 1917 and 1918. Although his writing is at times difficult to read, these diaries contain much detail of historic importance of the last two years of the Great War.
- iii Original warrant for the C.S.I. dated 4 May 1916 and bearing the signatures of the King and Austen Chamberlain.
- iv Original parchment warrant for the Legion of Honour, dated Paris, 5 February, 1915.
- v Three Masonic awards, two in silver-gilt and enamel, including the St. John Lodge, and one in silver, 1914–1918, this named (Bro. Rear-Admiral, No. 2612)

Admiral Arthur Hayes-Sadler was born 9 October, 1865, in Spa, Belgium, the son of Sir James Hayes-Sadler, K.C.M.G. He entered the Royal Navy via H.M.S. *Britannia*, 15 January 1877, and served in various ships until appointed Midshipman 21 June, 1879. In H.M.S. *Sultan* he witnessed the bombardment of Alexandria in 1882 and served ashore with the Naval Brigade shortly afterwards. He was thereafter promoted Sub-Lieutenant, 21 June, 1883; Lieutenant, 30 June 1886; Commander, 1 January 1890; Captain, 30 June 1904, Rear-Admiral, 19 July 1915; Vice-Admiral 3 November 1919 and Admiral (Rtd) 1 August 1924.

The Persian Gulf

In October 1914, he was ordered to the Persian Gulf in the battleship '*Ocean*,' to conduct operations against the Turks. The key to the Gulf then, as now, was Basra, the great emporium of Mesopotamian trade, situated seventy miles up the Shatt-al-Arab. On 19 October, '*Ocean*' made a rendezvous with '*Dufferin*' and elements of the Gulf Expeditionary Force, under Brigadier-General W. S. Delmain, and reached Bahrein four days later. On the 31st, the Admiralty sent authority to commence hostilities against Turkey. By 3 November, the convoy was off the outer bar of the Shatt-al-Arab, which the '*Ocean*' could not cross. Next day, Hayes-Sadler armed various tugs and launches, and prepared to force a passage past the Turkish fort at Fao which guarded the entrance to the river. The following morning he set forth in the sloop '*Odin*' with an armed tug, and silencing Fao's guns, landed a party of '*Ocean*'s' Marines and some 600 troops who threw the enemy's ordnance into the river. By 10 November the whole of General Delmain's force was ashore at Saniyeh awaiting reinforcements under Lieut-General A. A. Barrett. All in all a smart piece of work.

Under German influence, a Jihad had been declared and therefore prompt action was everything. On the 17th, the land forces advanced, supported by Hayes-Sadler's sloops, '*Odin*' and '*L'espigle*,' and two armed launches, providing fire from the river. Having put flight to the enemy, an entrenched camp was established at Sahil, and the wounded evacuated, preparatory to a strike on Basra. It was then learned that the Turks had attempted to block the Shatt-al-Arab with a sunken Hamburg–Amerika liner and two smaller vessels. Accordingly, next day Hayes-Sadler went upstream to see what could be made of the obstacle. As he approached he was fired on by a 500-ton gunboat, the '*Marmariss*,' by an armed launch and by a battery of 15

pounder Krupp guns. '*Espiegle*' replied with such effect that the launch was sunk, the battery silenced and the '*Marmaris*' put to flight, without the sloop suffering a single hit. Having ascertained that the obstruction could be cleared to afford a passage, Hayes-Sadler returned to the scene the following day. However, the clearance work had hardly begun when a launch appeared with a deputation from Basra confirming the rumour that the garrison, evidently in awe of the '*Espiegle*'s' performance, had fled and pleading the British to come up and save the city from looting Arabs.

To secure Basra, and capitalize on this success, it was proposed to proceed a further 45 miles to Kurnah on the confluence of the Tigris and Euphrates. During the early days of December, Hayes-Sadler spent much of his time in advance of the main force, conveying troops of the Kurnah detachment, finding suitable landing places, negotiating the uncharted shallows of the river and giving supporting fire. Finally on 8 December, two battalions of the 110th Light Infantry and 104th Rifles, and a mountain battery, under Colonel Frazer, crossed the Tigris and made a concerted attack on Kurnah. However it was felt that it was too late in the day to engage in street fighting and the attack was halted. The river Flotilla continued to fire until sunset, and held their positions in readiness for the attack next day. Kurnah, though, had had enough, and early in the middle watch a steamer flying a flag of truce approached. Captain Hayes-Sadler, being unable to communicate with the Generals, then took the surrender of the Turks.

Thus within a matter of weeks from the declaration of war on Turkey, Britain had a firm hold on the water gate of Mesopotamia. On 13 December, he sailed, with the '*Ocean*' for Suez where he was to become Senior Naval Officer until further orders.

In early 1915, Hayes-Sadler took part in the unsuccessful attempt to neutralize the forts that dominated the straits of the Dardanelles. On 4 March, the '*Ocean*' was shelling Sedd el Bahr in support of survey and beach parties. At noon, Major Palmer, R.M.L.I., responded to a signal from the battleship to report on progress ashore, and communicated that he could not advance without 200 more men, which Hayes-Sadler at once made ready. However, this request was denied by General Totman viewing operations from '*Irresistible*,' with the end result that the troops were forced to retire to the destroyers from which they had started.

On the 18th, a second attempt was made under a revised plan which gave Hayes-Sadler command of the Second Division, comprising the 3rd, 4th, and 5th sub-Divisions. At 1.45, Admiral de Roebuck ordered the Second Division to relieve the French line which until then had been engaged in the hazardous close work. As Hayes-Sadler's ships took up their positions, the French ship '*Bouvet*' was hit with the loss of some 600 men. Closing to a range of 10,600 yards from the shore positions, the ships of the Second Division engaged their respective forts and used their secondary armament against the guns firing on the boats rescuing survivors of the '*Bouvet*.' By 5.10, the '*Irresistible*' was sinking and Captain Hayes-Sadler was standing by to tow her out of action, but the former's list, combined with the considerable cross fire made it quite impossible. And so under a heavy fire from Dardanoş and Suandere, the '*Ocean*' began to withdraw. At about five past six, a sudden heavy explosion announced that she had struck a mine. Almost simultaneously, a shell found its mark, causing the '*Ocean*' to take a list of 15°. Fortunately Captain Hayes-Sadler was able to signal three passing destroyers, the '*Colne*,' '*Jed*' and '*Chelmer*,' and evacuate the crew, albeit still under fire. However, after dark it was found that four men had accidentally been left aboard and Hayes-Sadler returned in the '*Jed*' to take them off, leaving the abandoned '*Ocean*' to her fate.

From August 1916, Rear-Admiral Hayes-Sadler commanded the British detachment in the Aegean, with his flag in '*Exmouth*' and then in the '*Implacable*.' He went onto the retired list in 1924 and died on 9 February 1952.

For other family groups see lots 171 and 278.

£2500–3500

‡ See colour plate VI

- 212 A rare African campaign, Great War C.B.E., D.S.O. group to Colonel R. J. Stordy, R.A.V.C., late Uganda and King's African Rifles

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, C.B.E. (Military), 1st type neck badge in silver-gilt and enamel; DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER, G.V.R., in silver-gilt and enamel; EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA 1897–1899, 1 clasp, Uganda 1897–98 (Trnspt. Officer, Uganda Rifles); AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902–56, 2 clasps, Uganda 1900, Nandi 1905–06 (C.V.O., 3/K.A.R.); 1914–15 STAR (Lt. Col., A.V.C.); BRITISH WAR and VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. (Lt. Col.), mounted court style, *good very fine and rare* (7)

D.S.O., *London Gazette*, 26 June, 1916, 'For distinguished service in the field.'

C.B.E., *London Gazette*, 3 June, 1919.

Colonel Rupert John Stordy saw service in East Africa between 1914 and 1917, acting as Chief Veterinary Officer, and was mentioned in despatches. He was wounded in operations in France in 1918 and became Deputy Director of Veterinary Services following the end of hostilities.

£1200–1400

- 213 Eight: Brigadier J. J. M. Soutar, Royal Army Veterinary Corps

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, C.B.E. (Military), 2nd type neck badge in silver-gilt and enamel; 1914 MONS STAR (Lieut., A.V.C.); BRITISH WAR and VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. (Capt.); DEFENCE and WAR MEDALS; KHEDIVE'S SUDAN 1910–21, 1 clasp, Garjak Nuer (Capt., R.A.V.C.); Egypt, ORDER OF THE NILE, Officer's breast badge, in silver, gilt and enamel, mounted court style for display, *good very fine* (8)

Brigadier John James McFarlane Soutar entered the R.A.V.C. in 1910 and was employed with the Egyptian Army from 1911 until 1914. Returning to France and Belgium in early August 1914, he was mentioned in despatches by Sir John French for his services at the battles of Ypres and Armentières. In 1915 Soutar was again seconded to the Egyptian Army and twice mentioned in despatches before the end of the War.

In 1920 he participated in the Sudan campaign and the operations of Garjak Nuer, once more being 'mentioned' and receiving the O.B.E., and for the remainder of the inter-war period he held a number of senior positions in Iraq, India and Egypt. Promoted to full Colonel in 1937, Soutar next became Assistant Director of Veterinary Services in England but the outbreak of hostilities saw his return to India where he remained as Director of Veterinary Services in that theatre until 1944, the year of his promotion to Brigadier. His C.B.E. had been gazetted in the previous year.

£800–1000



LOT 212

214 **A Great War A.F.C., Second World War C.B.E. group to Air Commodore J. J. Williamson, Royal Air Force, late Royal Flying Corps**

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, C.B.E. (Military), 2nd type neck badge in silver-gilt and enamel, in case of issue; AIR FORCE CROSS, G.V.R., unnamed; 1914-15 STAR (Pte., Manch. R.); BRITISH WAR and VICTORY MEDALS (Capt., R.A.F.); KHEDIVE'S SUDAN 1910-21, no clasp (2 A.M., R.F.C.); Greece, ORDER OF THE REDEEMER, 5th class breast badge, in silver and enamel, reverse centre piece lacking and chipped; Iraq, KING FEISAL'S WAR MEDAL, mounted court style for display excepting the first, about *very fine and better* (8)

A.F.C., *London Gazette* 8 February 1919.

C.B.E., *London Gazette* 1 January, 1946, original recommendation states: 'This officer commands No. 9 A.O.S. During last summer his station was attacked by enemy bombers on 4 different occasions and considerable damage was done. Owing very largely to Group Captain Williamson's personal influence and example, the morale of the personnel remained of the highest order, and there was no loss of training efficiency. In spite of his exacting duties as a commander of a large unit he has found time to maintain himself as an efficient and able pilot and he is an example in this respect to his juniors. During his tour of appointment 2,846 air observer and air gunner trainees have passed through his hands.'

Air Commodore James John Williamson was born in 1895 and initially served in the ranks of the Manchester Regiment following the commencement of hostilities in 1914. Sometime in 1916 he transferred into the R.F.C., his entitlement to the Sudan Medal being confirmed on official records, and in July 1917 he was commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant. The following August he was graded as a Flying Officer, although he would not appear to have flown operationally, for a few months later he is recorded as being an Assistant Instructor at 196 Squadron Aerial Fighting School at Heliopolis. His A.F.C. and Greek Redeemer were both gazetted in 1919. He remained a regular between the wars, receiving promotion to Group Captain in 1940 and to Air Commodore in 1944, shortly before his retirement.

£900-1200

215 **Four: Mr. Vivien F. Ellenberger, C.B.E., I.S.O., Bechuanaland Protectorate Service, late Corporal, South African Infantry**

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, C.B.E. (Civil), 2nd type neck badge in its Garrard case of issue; IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER, G.VI.R., breast badge in silver with gold and enamel centre, reverse named and dated 'June 1945,' in its Elkington case of issue; BRITISH WAR and VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D., bi-lingual issue (Cpl., 5th S.A.I.), *very fine* (4)

Vivien Ellenberger was born in 1896, of French Mission families of Basutoland. He was educated at St. Andrew's College, Grahamstown, and joined the Bechuanaland Protectorate Colonial Service in 1915. He served in the Great War with the South African Forces in Nyasaland and German East Africa, being mentioned in despatches. He was with the Bechuanaland Protectorate Service for 37 years during which time he was successively a Magistrate, District Commissioner, and Government Secretary. He was awarded the C.B.E. and I.S.O. during these years. He retired with his wife to Southern Rhodesia in 1956 and devoted his spare time to his life long interest in stamp collecting. In recognition of his work in this field, his name was added, in 1971, to the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists (S.A.). He died suddenly of a heart attack on 11 July 1977.

£300-350



LOT 214

- 216 A fine Boer War D.S.O., Great War O.B.E. group to Lieutenant-Colonel D. C. Percy-Smith, Middlesex Regiment with an extremely rare Sudan medal

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER, V.R., silver-gilt and enamel; THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, O.B.E. (Military), 1st type; QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill (Lieut., D.S.O., Midd'x Rgt.); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA, 2 clasps (Lt., D.S.O., Midd. R.); 1914-15 STAR (Capt., D.S.O., Midd'x. R.); BRITISH WAR and VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. (Lt. Col.); KENNEDY'S SUDAN 1910-21, 3 clasps, Mandal, Miri, Mongalla 1915-16, unnamed; Egypt, ORDER OF THE NILE, 4th class breast badge, silver, gilt and enamel, mounted for wearing excepting the last, *very fine and better* (9)

Sold with three portrait photographs, all in uniform, two showing medals, one of which is coloured and shows Percy-Smith wearing the group listed above.

D.S.O., *London Gazette*, 27 September, 1901, 'In recognition of services during the operations in South Africa.'

Lieutenant Colonel Douglas Cyril Percy-Smith was born in 1875 and commissioned into the Middlesex Regiment in 1900, following varied service with the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, Bengal Police and Lumsden's Horse. During the course of the Boer War he was present at numerous actions, among them Houtnek (Thoba Mountain), Vet River, Zand River, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Venterskroon, Ladybrand, and Bothaville, where he was slightly wounded. He was mentioned in despatches and awarded the D.S.O.

After promotion and a stint of service as A.D.C. to the Divisional Commander, India, Percy-Smith joined the Egyptian Army and in 1914 he saw service in the Nuba Mountains in Sudan, and in 1916 in the Darfur operations for which he was mentioned in despatches. Later service with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force between 1917 and 1918 resulted in the award of his O.B.E., in addition to another two mentions. He is further entitled to the clasp Lau Nuer on his Sudan medal.



£1600-1800



217 **A fine Boer War D.S.O. group to Colonel F. W. Woodward, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment**

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER, V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, lacking upper suspension bar; QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 3 clasps, Defence of Kimberley, Orange Free State, Transvaal (Lieut., 1st L.N. Lanc. Reg.); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA, 2 clasps (Capt. & Adj., D.S.O., L.N. Lanc. Rgt.); BRITISH WAR and VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. (Col.); Italy, ORDER OF ST. MAURICE AND ST. LAZARUS, 5th class breast badge, gold and enamel, obverse chipped; KIMBERLEY STAR 1899–1900, date letter 'b'; KHEDIVE'S SUDAN 1910–21, 1 clasp, Zeraf 1913–14, this loose on riband, unnamed; France, CROIX DE GUERRE 1914–1917; Italy, WAR CROSS; Egypt, ORDER OF THE NILE, 3rd class badge, silver, gilt and enamel in case of issue; Turkey, ORDER OF THE MEDJIDIE, 3rd class badge, silver, with gold and enamel centre, mounted court style for display excepting the last two, generally *good very fine and a rare combination of awards*

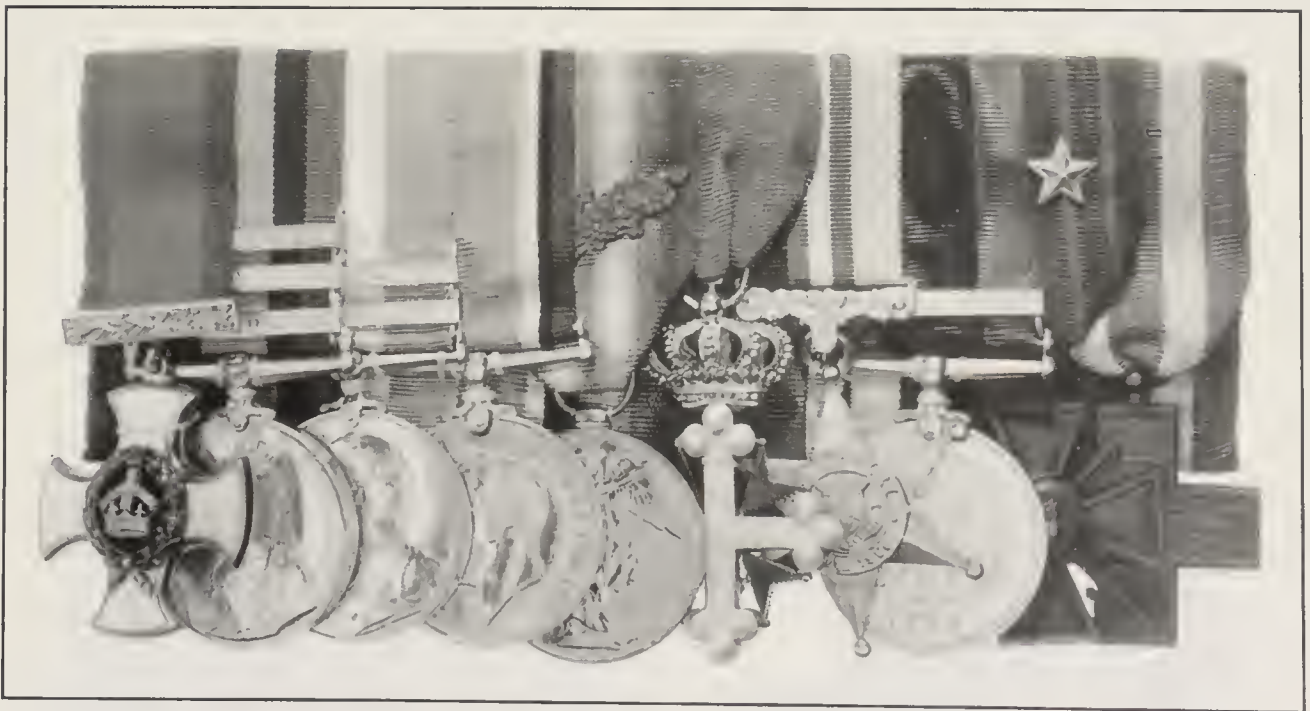
(12)

D.S.O., *London Gazette*, 27 September, 1901, 'In recognition of services during the operations in South Africa.'

Colonel Francis Willoughby Woodward was born in 1872 and entered the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment in 1893. Promoted to Lieutenant in 1896, he subsequently saw service during the Boer War, acting as Signalling Officer in the Defence of Kimberley. After the relief of that town, he went on to witness further action at Lindley and Rhenoster River, and was twice mentioned in despatches and awarded the D.S.O., receiving the latter from the hands of King Edward VII in October 1902.

From March 1906 until March 1916 he was employed with the Egyptian Army, Governor of the Upper Nile 1911–16, participating in the Zeraf Valley operations in Sudan, 1913–1914, and afterwards returned to the European theatre, taking command of the 22nd (Service) Battalion, Manchester Regiment. He was next posted to Italy, where he saw service between November 1917 and November 1918, and afterwards assumed command of the 1st Battalion of his old Regiment, the Loyal North Lancashires. Colonel Woodward was five times mentioned in despatches during the course of the Great War, in addition to receiving the French Croix de Guerre and Italian St. Maurice and Lazarus Officer's badge, and War Cross. He died in 1926.

£1600–1800



218 **A good Boer War D.S.O. group to Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. N. Hastings, Manchester Regiment**

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER, V.R., in silver-gilt and enamel; EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887–1900, 1 clasp, Sierra Leone 1898–99 (Capt., Manch. R.); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen (Lieut., Manch. Regt.); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA, 2 clasps (Lt., Manch. Rg.), this officially corrected; 1914 MONSTAR (Capt., D.S.O., Manch. R.); BRITISH WAR and VICTORY MEDALS (Lt. Col.), mounted court style, generally *good very fine* (7)

D.S.O., *London Gazette* 31 October, 1902 'In recognition of services during the operations in South Africa.'

Lieutenant-Colonel Wilfred Charles Norrington Hastings originally entered the South Wales Borderers but transferred into the Manchester Regiment in 1899, the year in which he had been wounded while seconded to the Sierra Leone Frontier Force for the duration of the Karene or 'Hut Tax War' (medal and clasp). He next saw active service with the Manchesters during the Boer War, and was present at the actions of Biddulphsberg and Wittebergen, being mentioned in despatches and awarded the D.S.O.

Hastings was seconded to the West African Frontier Force from 1903 to 1909, originally with the 1st Battalion Northern Nigeria Regiment, and participated in the Mumshi Expedition of 1906. During the Great War, following service in France in 1914, Hastings returned to Africa to take command of the Sierra Leone Battalion, West African Frontier Force, and took part in the Cameroon Campaign of 1915–1916. What effect Hastings' pastimes might of had on the enemy is unclear, but it is worth noting that boxing was among them!

£1000–1200

‡ See colour plate VII

219 **The important D.S.O. group of thirteen to Colonel B. H. S. Romilly, Scots Guards and Egyptian Army Camel Corps, brother-in-law to Winston Churchill**

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER, V.R., with top suspender buckle; QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast (Lieut., Scots Gds.); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA, 2 clasps (Lieut., Scots Gds.); 1914–15 STAR (Major); BRITISH WAR and VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. (Lt. Col.); JUBILEE 1935; CORONATION 1937; Egypt, ORDER OF THE NILE, 3rd class neck badge; Turkey, ORDER OF OSMANIEH, 4th class breast badge; Egypt, ORDER OF ISMAIL, 4th class breast badge in silver, gold and enamels; KHEDIVE'S SUDAN 1896–1908, 2 clasps, Talodi, Nyima, unnamed as issued; KHEDIVE'S SUDAN 1910–21, 2 clasps, S. Kordofan 1910, Mandal, unnamed as issued, the group mounted for display, *very fine or better* (13)





Sold with Colonel Romilly's photograph album relating to the Mandal campaign 1914, showing native villages being fired, troops advancing through the bush and the attack on Jebel Adlan.

Bertram Henry Samuel Romilly was born 6 November 1878 and entered the Scots Guards in 1898. He served in the Boer War with the mounted infantry and was twice mentioned in despatches, and awarded the D.S.O., *London Gazette*, 31 October 1902. According to the regimental history this award was made for the action of 4th February 1902 when he led a charge against the Boers who were attacking Colonel Crabbe's column. From 1903 to 1906 he was attached to the Egyptian Army Camel Corps and was one of only 8 British officers who took part in the Talodi operations in June 1905. After a brief interval as Adjutant of the Scots Guards he again served with the Egyptian Camel Corps in the punitive expedition in the Nyima Hills in November 1908. In November and December, 1910, he took part in the operations in Southern Kordofan, before once again serving a stint as Adjutant of the Scots Guards in London. He returned to the Sudan in 1912 and in March 1914 commanded the Mandal expedition against the Nubas. Romilly was twice wounded during the Great War, firstly at Neuve Chapelle, 10 March 1915, and secondly during the 3rd battle of Ypres, 29 July 1917, very badly in the head. He commanded the 2nd Battalion Scots Guards for a brief period before receiving this wound, and was mentioned in despatches, *London Gazette*, 22 June 1916. After the War he became Military Governor of Galilee, 1919–20; Lieutenant-Colonel commanding 2nd Battalion Scots Guards, 1920–24; Chief Instructor at the Cairo Military School, 1925–28, and A.D.C. to H. H. the Khedive of Egypt.

He married, in 1915, Nellie Hozier, daughter of Colonel Sir H. M. Hozier, and younger sister of Clementine Churchill. (See lots 198 and 375)

The combination of clasps on the two Khedive's Sudan medals is unique to a British officer.
£2500–3000

‡ See colour plate VIII

220 **An extremely rare Edward VII D.S.O. group for Nigeria to Major H. A. 'Bertie' Porter, Liverpool Regiment, late 19th Hussars**

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER, E.VII.R., in silver-gilt and enamel; EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887–1900, 1 clasp, 1898 (Lieut., 19/Hussars); AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902–56, 3 clasps, N. Nigeria, N. Nigeria 1902, N. Nigeria 1903, the last two clasps tailor's copies (Capt., 19/Hrs.); 1914–15 STAR (Major, L.'Pool R.); BRITISH WAR and VICTORY MEDALS (Major), mounted court style for display, generally *good very fine* (6)

D.S.O., *London Gazette* 28 October, 1904 'In recognition of his services with the Kano-Sokoto Expedition.'

Major Herbert Alfred 'Bertie' Porter entered the 19th Hussars in 1894 and was employed on numerous operations with the West African Frontier Force between 1898 and 1905, including the Borgu, Bida, Kontagora and Kano-Sokoto expeditions. 'Thrice mentioned in despatches, Porter's extensive services were ultimately recognized with a D.S.O., one of approximately 25 such awards issued for this theatre prior to 1914.

Of all the incidents in which Porter became embroiled during his Nigerian sojourn, it was in the Kontagora operations of December 1900 that he won undying fame and respect among his contemporaries. But for an irregularity in his C.O.'s conduct, brought about by over-confidence, it is generally accepted that Porter would have been awarded the Victoria Cross. Between 15/18 December, in company with a small force under Major O'Neill, he was constantly in action. Near Bida on the 16th his M.I. accounted for fifty of the enemy, and then in a daring raid on 500 Nupe cavalymen and 1000 foot tribesmen camped at a waterhole, his force of fifty M.I. slew an estimated 200 Nupe and wounded another 500, many of them mortally—'it was a scene of the most frightful carnage.' Porter's force sustained no casualties.

However, Porter crowned his already startling services with a spectacular and courageous charge at Bida the following day, after the over-confident O'Neill had entered the town with some infantry, only to find himself surrounded and locked in mortal combat inside the Emir's Palace courtyard. Out of the blue appeared 'Bertie' Porter, at the head of thirteen Mounted Infantry, and such was the surprise brought about by his gallant little charge, that O'Neill and his men were successfully extricated from the grasp of their superior and agitated foe.

Again, in March 1902, 'Bertie' Porter pulled off a great coup for the British, when in company with Captain Abadie (Resident-designate at Zaria), he used his scratch force of 15 Mounted Infantry to cut off an enemy force estimated at 12,000 personnel! By means of this monumental bluff, the enemy force surrendered. In point of fact 'Bertie' Porter's swashbuckling tactics were often to the fore throughout these troublesome times in Northern Nigeria, another of his better efforts being a full out cavalry charge with only 50 Mounted Infantry against some 800 enemy cavalry at Chamberawa in February 1903—for the loss of one man, his force killed ten and scattered the remainder. Then after participating in the total rout of the Sokoto army a few weeks later, 'Bertie' put on a fine display of horsemanship to beat a fellow officer to the enemy colours. Unfortunately, his prize fell from his saddlebag later in the day. It was an unlucky turn of fate in an otherwise spectacular example of colonial campaigning.

He transferred into the Liverpool Regiment in 1905, became a Major in the West African Regiment in 1907 and retired in 1910. Recalled to his Regiment on the outbreak of hostilities, Porter saw service in the European theatre until 1917. He died on 22 June 1939.

£2500–3000

‡ See colour plate IX

221 **An extremely rare Edward VII D.S.O. group for Nigeria to Major L. Galloway, Royal Artillery**

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER, E.VII.R., in silver-gilt and enamels; QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (Lieut., 17th Coy. W.D. R.G.A.); AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902–56, 2 clasps, N. Nigeria 1903–04, N. Nigeria 1904 (Lieut., R.A.); 1914 MONS STAR (Capt., D.S.O.); BRITISH WAR and VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. (Major), mounted cavalry style, generally *very fine* (6)

D.S.O., *London Gazette* 25 August, 1905 'For services during operations in Northern Nigeria.' Major Lennox Galloway entered the Royal Artillery in 1899 and saw service during the Boer War, being mentioned in despatches in September 1901. He was next employed with the West African Frontier Force and with the exception of a short break between late 1907 and early 1908, he remained in this theatre until 1912. Apart from participating in operations in the Kabba and Bassa Provinces, he was actively engaged against the Semolika during 1904, being twice wounded, twice mentioned in despatches and awarded one of approximately 25 D.S.O.'s for this theatre prior to 1914.

In the latter campaign, Galloway had been instrumental in preventing the rout of a W.A.F.F. column, when he resumed command despite his wounds, and completed the storming of an enemy held hill. He had earlier distinguished himself in the Okpoto operations, a 'particularly nasty, bloody little affair,' in which the opposing tribesmen 'adopted hit and run tactics.' This activity alone cost the W.A.F.F. nearly fifty men and at least ten towns and villages were burnt down in retaliation (see *The Conquest of Northern Nigeria* by Richard H. Dugate).

Galloway was wounded again and twice mentioned in despatches during the course of his Great War services in France and Belgium between August 1914 and July 1916.

£2000–2500

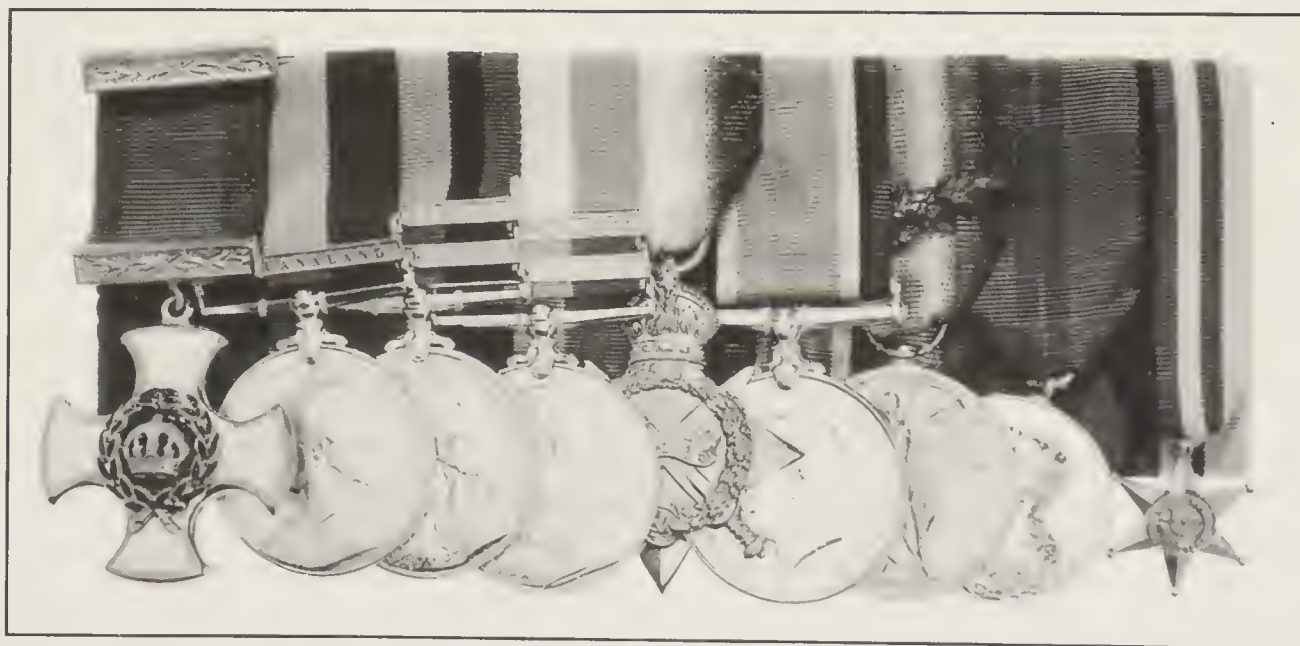
‡ See colour plate IX

222 A rare German South-West Africa D.S.O. group to Lieutenant-Colonel W. W. Rush, South African Forces, late Cape Police

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER, G.V.R., in silver-gilt and enamel; CAPE OF GOOD HOPE GENERAL SERVICE 1880–97, 1 clasp, Bechuanaland (Sub. Insp., C. Pol.); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 2 clasps, Defence of Kimberley, Paardeberg (Licut., Cape Police); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA, 2 clasps (Captain, C.P. Dist. 2); 1914–15 STAR (Lt. Col., 5th S.A.M.R.); BRITISH WAR and VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. (Lt. Col.); CORONATION 1911; DEFENCE OF KIMBERLEY STAR, miniature gold issue, hallmarked 1901, mounted court style for display, cleaned but generally *very fine* (9)

D.S.O., *London Gazette* 22 August, 1918 'For distinguished service in the field in connection with the Campaign in German South-West Africa, 1914–15.'

£1200–1400



- 223 Ten: Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. A. Collum, Army Service Corps
DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER, G.V.R., in silver-gilt and enamel; QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (Lieut., A.S.C.), renamed; KING'S SOUTH AFRICA, 2 clasps (Lieut., A.S.C.), renamed; 1914 MONS STAR (Major, A.S.C.); BRITISH WAR and VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. (Lt. Col.); DEFENCE MEDAL; Turkey, ORDER OF OSMANIEH, 4th class breast badge, in silver and enamel; KHEDIVE'S SUDAN 1896–1908, no clasp, unnamed; KHEDIVE'S SUDAN 1910–21, 1 clasp, Atwot, unnamed, some contact wear, generally *very fine* (10)

D.S.O., *London Gazette* 1 January, 1917.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. A. Collum entered the Army Service Corps in 1900 and saw service in the Boer War prior to participation in operations in the Blue Nile Province (medal) and in the region of Atwot (medal and clasp). He was four times mentioned in despatches during the Great War and was appointed Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel on 1 January 1919.

£500–700

- 224 The important O.B.E. group of six to the famous Rhodesian Pioneer, Major Percy Sidney Inskipp, acting Secretary to Dr. L. S. Jameson, later General Manager of the B.S.A. Company in Rhodesia and Member of the Legislative Assembly

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, O.B.E. (Military), 1st type; BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY MEDAL 1890–97, undated reverse, 2 clasps, Mashonaland 1890, Rhodesia 1896 (Tpr., Pioneers); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 2 clasps, Rhodesia, Transvaal (Lieut., Rhodesian F. Force); BRITISH WAR and VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. (Major); Italy, WAR CROSS, the group mounted for wear, contact marks, otherwise *very fine and rare* (6)

Percy Sidney Inskipp was born in England in 1871 and joined the Pioneer Corps on 11 April 1890. He was appointed Staff Clerk with the rank of Sergeant but shortly afterwards reverted to the rank of Trooper at his own request. He was acting Secretary to the Administrator, Dr. Leander Starr Jameson in 1891; Secretary to the Administrator and Registrar of the High Court, 1893; Justice of the Peace, 1895; Under-Secretary to Sir William Milton, 1896–99; Member of the First Committee of Agriculture and Horticultural Society, 1896; Commercial Manager for the B.S.A. Company, London, 1899; Commercial representative for the B.S.A. Company in Rhodesia, 1903–14. He saw service in France and Flanders during the Great War, Major, Supplies and Transport (O.B.E., despatches, Italian War Cross).

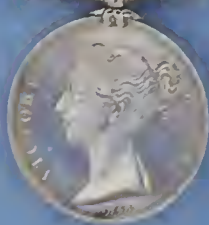
He was a Director of the B.S.A. Company, 1919–22 and 1929–39, and a Member of the Legislative Assembly from 1923 to 1928, one of only three members of the Pioneer Column to achieve this distinction. Percy Inskipp, as Under-Secretary of the B.S.A. Company in Salisbury, wrote the official report to London describing the rebellion of 1897. He died in France in March, 1941, and there is a plaque to his memory in the Cathedral Cloisters in Harare.

£1200–1500

‡ See colour plate V

COLOUR PLATES



















- 225 The unique O.B.E., D.C.M. and dated bar group awarded to Sergeant Frank Leon Andrews, 9th Lancers, Riding Master and Major with the 7th Hussars in Afghanistan, 1919, where he was mentioned in despatches and awarded the O.B.E. THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, O.B.E. (Military), 1st type; DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, E.VII.R., with Second Award Bar, dated 27th September 1901 (3502 Serjt., 9th Lancers); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 8 clasps, Natal, Belmont, Modder River, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen (3502 Serjt., 9/Lers); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA, 2 clasps (3503 S.Serjt.-Maj., 9th Lancers); BRITISH WAR MEDAL (R.M. & Major); INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908–35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919, M.I.D. oakleaf (Maj, 7 Hussars); DEFENCE MEDAL, named (Major, O.B.E., D.S.M.); CORONATION 1911, named (Lieut., D.C.M.), the group mounted for wear, light edge knocks and contact marks, generally *very fine* (8)

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 12 September, 1919 '... distinguished services rendered in India in connection with the War.'

D.C.M. *London Gazette*, 27 September, 1901.

Bar to D.C.M. dated 27th September 1901, *London Gazette*, 21 April 1903, correcting *London Gazette*, 31 October, 1902, where he was listed for a second D.C.M. in error.

Frank Leon Andrews was mentioned in Lord Roberts's despatch dated 4 September 1901 and again in Lord Kitchener's final despatch dated 23 June 1902, where he is listed as local Regimental Sergeant-Major, 2nd Battalion Imperial Yeomanry. **Sergeant Andrews was wounded in action at Brandfort, 25 March, 1900, and reported for conspicuous gallantry in bringing men out of action.** It is probable that he was awarded the D.C.M. for this action. He was awarded the bar to his D.C.M. whilst attached to the 2nd Battalion, Imperial Yeomanry, as local Regimental Sergeant-Major. He was commissioned Riding Master and Hon. Lieutenant, 7th Hussars, 14 September 1904; Hon. Captain, 14 September, 1914; Hon. Major, 14 September, 1917. For his services on the North West Frontier of Afghanistan in 1919 he was mentioned in despatches, *London Gazette*, 11 June 1920, and awarded the O.B.E.

A total of 12 bars and 1 second bar to the D.C.M. were awarded prior to the Great War. Only 7 of these awards were for the Boer War of which that to Andrews was the last to be given.

£3000–4000

‡ See colour plate XI

- 226 An O.B.E. group of three to Lieutenant C. E. Wells, Rhodesia Regiment, late Sergeant, Salisbury Field Force

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, O.B.E. (Civil), 1st type; BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY MEDAL 1890–97, reverse Rhodesia 1896 (Sergt., Salisbury Fld. Fce); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 3 clasps, Rhodesia, Relief of Mafeking, Transvaal (Lieut., Rhod. Rgt.), mounted court style for display, some light edge knocks and contact marks, otherwise *good very fine* (3)

£300–400



- 227 Four: Engineer Lieutenant-Commander F. J. Baker, Royal Navy

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, O.B.E., (Military), 1st type; QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 1 clasp, Rhodesia (Art. Engr., R.N., H.M.S. *Partridge*), second initial given as 'G.'; BRITISH WAR MEDAL (Eng. Lt. Cr., R.N.); NAVAL LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT, V.R., narrow suspension (E.R.A. 2nd Class, H.M.S. *Anson*), mounted court style, *good very fine and very rare* (4)

Engineer Lieutenant-Commander Frederick John Baker was appointed an Artificer Engineer aboard H.M.S. *Partridge* in April 1898, and landed at Beria during the Boer War under the instructions of Commander Hart (medal and clasp). He joined the Staff of Sheerness Dockyard in 1911 and remained in this appointment for the duration of the Great War, receiving promotion to Engineer Lieutenant-Commander in 1916 and the O.B.E. in 1919, the year of his retirement.

Only 8 Rhodesia clasps to Royal Navy or Marine personnel.

£350–450

- 228 An unusual Great War M.C. group to Major B. T. Ward, London Regiment, late Royal Sussex Regiment and Colonial Forces, who was present at the Defence of Mafeking

MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R., unnamed; CAPE OF GOOD HOPE GENERAL SERVICE 1880–97, 1 clasp, Bechuanaland (Pte., Kimberley Rifles); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Mafeking (Tpr., Prot. Rgt.), officially reimpresed; 1914–15 STAR (Capt., R. Suss. R.); BRITISH WAR and VICTORY MEDALS (Major), mounted court style for display, earlier awards about *very fine*, the remainder *very fine and better* (6)

M.C., *London Gazette* 1 January, 1919.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 15 June, 1916.

Major Bertrand Thomas Ward is confirmed on the official roll as having seen service with 'D' Squadron of the Protectorate Regiment at the Defence of Mafeking. His previous entitlement to the Bechuanaland clasp is also verified.

£400–500



- 229 A rare Sudan group of five to Major S. F. M. Ferguson, Royal Artillery

MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R., unnamed; 1914 MONS STAR (Lieut., R.F.A.); BRITISH WAR and VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. (Major); KHEDIVE'S SUDAN 1910–21, 1 clasp, Aliab Dinka, unnamed, mounted court-style for display, contact wear and polished, about *very fine and the last rare* (5)

M.C., *London Gazette*, 18 January, 1918, citation published 25 April, 1918, 'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He made valuable reconnaissances for the best forward observation posts and succeeded in accurately registering his guns from them for barrage work. He has always shown marked coolness under fire.'

Major Stuart Frederick Maxwell Ferguson entered the Royal Artillery in 1910 and saw service in France and Flanders between 1914 and 1917, and in Italy between late 1917 until the end of hostilities, being twice wounded and thrice mentioned in despatches. In December 1919 he became attached to the Egyptian Army, subsequently witnessing the operations in Aliab Dinka during 1920 (medal and clasp). Approximately 37 clasps for Aliab Dinka issued to British officers.

£450–550

230 A Great War M.C. group of four to Lieutenant W. G. Scotcher, East Yorkshire Regiment, attached Royal Flying Corps

MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R., unnamed; 1914–15 STAR (2 Lieut., E. York. R.); BRITISH WAR and VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D., together with Bronze Memorial Plaque, the whole contained within a contemporary framed display, *extremely fine* (5)

M.C., *London Gazette* 14 November, 1916 'For conspicuous gallantry. He commanded his platoon with great determination, when his trench was constantly being blown in by shell fire. He exposed himself freely in order to encourage his men. Though partially buried by a shell, he carried on his work as soon as extricated.'

M.I.D., *London Gazette* 14 November, 1916.

Lieutenant Scotcher was gazetted to the Royal Flying Corps, 20 October, 1916, as an Observer Officer.

£400–500

231 A most unusual Great War M.C. group to Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. Graham, Scottish Rifles, who later received the U.S. Medal of Freedom and 'Mau Mau' A.G.S.

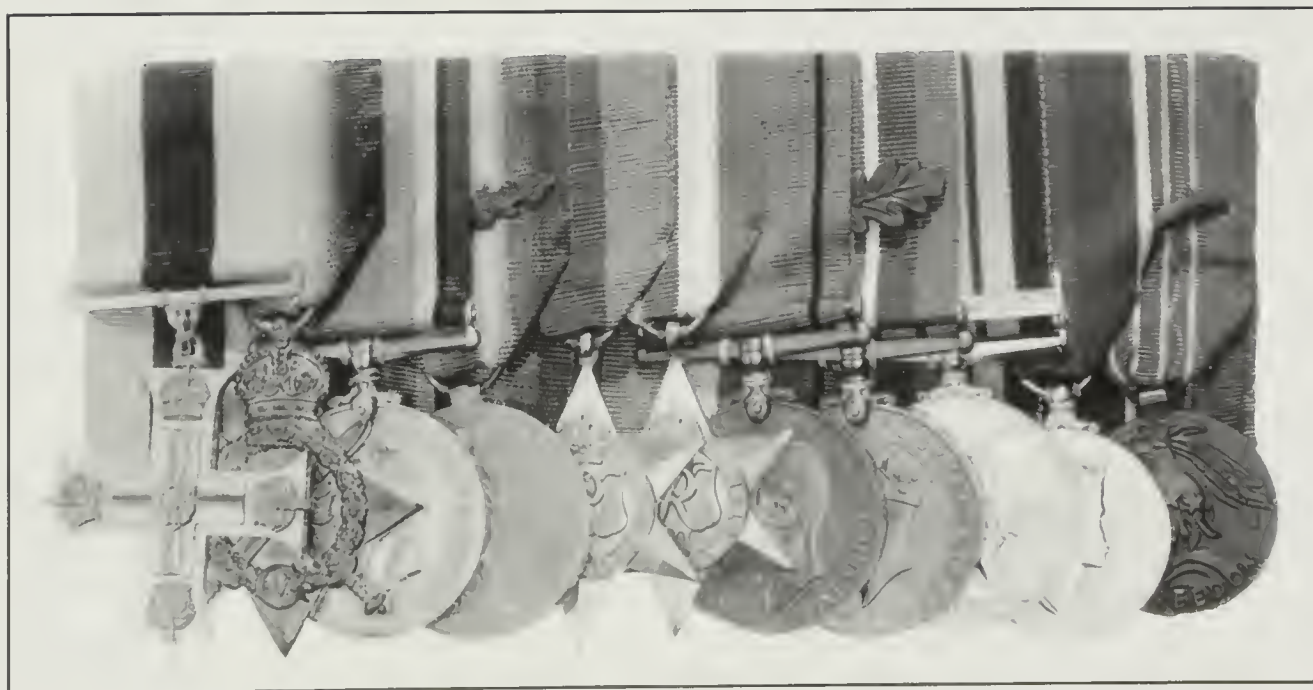
MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R. (Major, Scottish Rifles), privately engraved; 1914–15 STAR (Capt., Sco. Rif.); BRITISH WAR and VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. (Lt. Col.); 1939–45 STAR; ITALY STAR; DEFENCE and WAR MEDALS, M.I.D.; AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902–56, 1 clasp, Kenya (E. 120 Sp. (R.), M.C.); CORONATION 1953; U.S.A., MEDAL OF FREEDOM, with palm, mounted court style for display, *very fine and better, an extremely rare combination of awards* (11)

M.C., *London Gazette* 1 January, 1916.

M.I.D., *London Gazette* 1 January, 1916.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Gillespie Graham was an officer on the Special Reserve prior to the outbreak of hostilities, receiving promotion to temporary Major on 15 June 1915, soon after the Cameronians had been severely mauled at Ypres and Festubert. Captain Graham was wounded whilst serving with the 6th Battalion, Cameronians. He served with an Emergency Commission in the Pioneer Corps during the Second World War.

£550–650



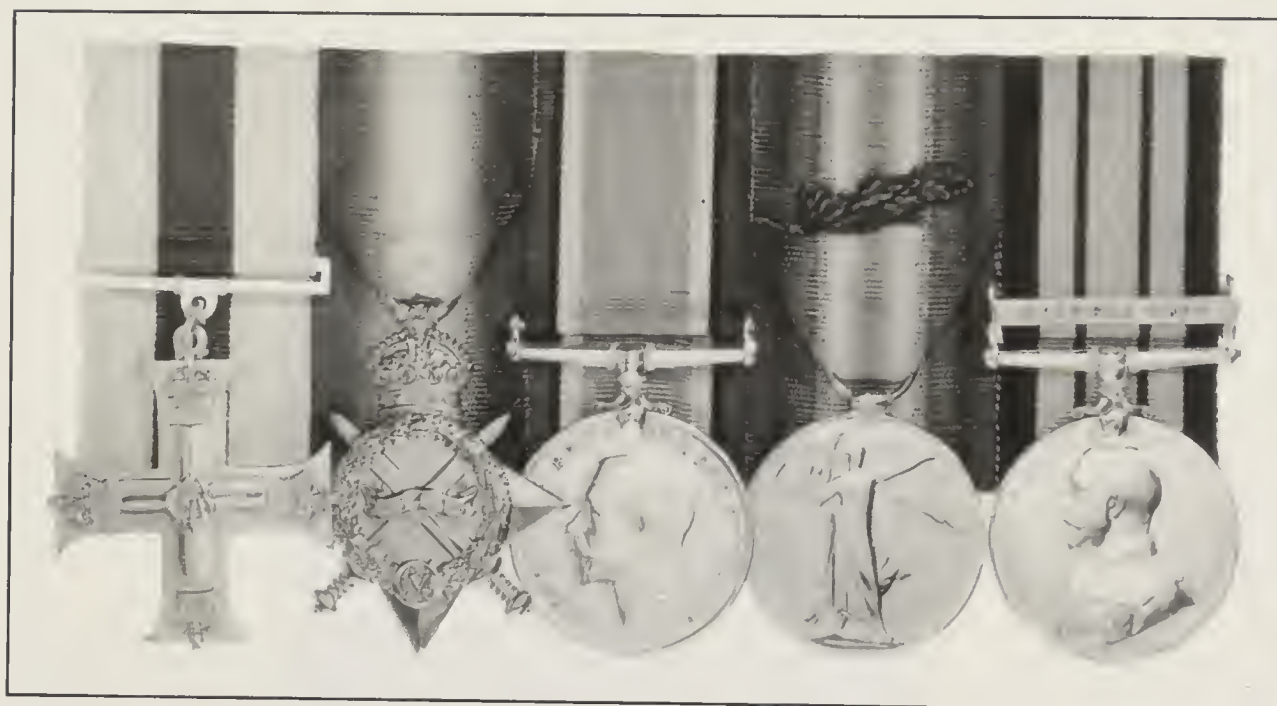
- 232 A rare M.C. group of five for Mahiwa in German East Africa awarded to Captain J. E. H. Maxwell, Notts and Derby Regiment, attached 4th Nigeria Regiment MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R.; 1914-15 STAR (Lieut., Notts & Derby. R.); BRITISH WAR and VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. (Major); AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, Nigeria 1918 (Major, Notts. & Derby. R.), mounted court style for display, polished, *good fine and better* (5)

M.C. *London Gazette* 27 December 1917

'Rendered much useful service in command of a Company; he has always displayed a marked coolness and disregard of personal risk in action. His personal example and quiet manner of control in action have been most beneficial to his Company. **At Mahiwa on 15th Oct 1917 he was in command of the vanguard;** the manner in which he handled his Company during a very anxious and trying day reflects the greatest credit on his skill and leadership. His personal courage and example in this action had a most steadying effect on all ranks.'

Maxwell is referred to several times in '*With the Nigerians in German East Africa*' by W. D. Downes, London, 1919.

£700-900



233 A German East Africa M.C. pair to Major W. D. Downes, Royal Sussex Regiment, attached 4th Battalion, Nigeria Regiment

MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R. (Capt., Royal Sussex Regt., attached Nigeria Regt., 1 Jan. 1918), privately engraved; AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902–56, 1 clasp, West Africa 1908 (2/Lieut., R. Sussex Regt.), mounted court style for display, cleaned but otherwise *very fine and rare* (2)

M.C., *London Gazette* 1 January, 1918, 'When in command of an advanced detachment from 5 to 7 June 1917, he displayed great determination and dash in the handling of his command. His resolute action and skilful leadership against the enemy's rearguard kept them on the run and prevented them occupying a stronger and more favourable position. Again, during the action at Mahiwa on the 16 October 1917, it was greatly to this officer's credit that, after his company had been forced to retire from their trench line owing to the enemy's artillery enfilading his line and causing very heavy casualties, he was able to reform his somewhat shaken troops in the open and later, when the enemy delivered an infantry attack, was able to lead them back to their old trenches and successfully repulsed the attack.'

Major W. D. Downes was awarded the above described A.G.S. for services in the Sonkwala District in West Africa during December 1908, presumably while attached to the Southern Nigeria Regiment. This same clasp was issued to just over forty German colonial troops from the Cameroons who assisted in the operations under Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. A. Whitlock, an ironic case of imperial liaison which must have played sorely on Downes's conscience a few years later! He was author of the 1919 Methuen publication, *'With the Nigerians in German East Africa.'*

£450–550



234 DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS, G.V.R., unnamed, *very fine*

Attributed to Lieutenant M. T. S. Papenfus, No. 99 Squadron, Independent Force, France; sold with original commission warrant in Afrikaans dated 1923.

London Gazette 21 September, 1918 'This officer displayed excellent judgment in a recent raid. Keeping his formation well together, and, descending to low altitude, he led them well over an enemy factory and so enabled them to use their bombs most effectively. The success of this operation was largely due to his fine leadership. In addition, he has taken part in eighteen raids as deputy leader of the formation, invariably showing the greatest keenness and devotion to duty.'

£350—450

235 An outstanding South African ace's triple D.F.C. group to Squadron Leader J. J. 'Chris' Le Roux, No.'s 91 and 111 Squadrons, Royal Air Force, officially credited with at least 23 victories between 1940 and his death in September 1944

DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated 1941, with second and third award bars, dated 1942 and 1943 respectively; 1939—45 STAR; AIR CREW EUROPE STAR; AFRICA STAR; DEFENCE and WAR MEDALS, all unnamed as issued, mounted court style for display, *extremely fine and very rare*

Only 42 D.F.C.'s with 2 bars for the Second World War; sold with original Memorial Scroll and a selection of contemporary photographs (6)

D.F.C., *London Gazette* 17 October, 1941, 'This officer has carried out over two hundred operational sorties which have included shipping reconnaissances during which most valuable information has been obtained, and numerous attacks on shipping and enemy aerodromes in the face of heavy enemy fire. Flight Lieutenant Le Roux has destroyed three hostile aircraft in combat and at least one on the ground.'

Bar to D.F.C., *London Gazette* 10 December, 1942, 'Since being awarded the D.F.C., this officer has destroyed a further five enemy aircraft. In addition to his air victories he has attacked shipping and targets on the ground with considerable success. At all times Flight Lieutenant Le Roux has displayed a fine fighting spirit.'

Second bar to D.F.C., *London Gazette* 9 July, 1943, 'Squadron Leader Le Roux's magnificent leadership has played a large part in the many successes attained by his Squadron. He has personally destroyed fourteen enemy aircraft and damaged many others and has also inflicted much damage on enemy shipping. During the course of a large number of operational sorties this officer has set a splendid example which has been an inspiration to all.'





This scroll commemorates

Squadron Leader J. J. Le Roux, D.F.C.
Royal Air Force

held in honour as one who
served King and Country in
the world war of 1939-1945
and gave his life to save
mankind from tyranny. May
his sacrifice help to bring
the peace and freedom for
which he died.



Squadron Leader Johannes Jacobus 'Chris' Le Roux

Squadron Leader Johannes Jacobus 'Chris' Le Roux, D.F.C. and two bars, was born in South Africa on 18 September 1920, and joined the R.A.F. on a short service commission in May 1938. Between July 1939 and May 1940, he underwent training at 10 FTS, Tern Hill, 2 Service FTS Brize Norton and 6 OTU, Sutton Bridge. Details of Le Roux's early career are sketchy, but it appears that he flew with 73 Squadron during the last hectic days of the Battle of France, and according to one authority, E. C. R. Baker, in his book *'Fighter Aces of the R.A.F.'*, he was shot down twelve times in 1940 'in France and the Battle of Britain.' However it can only be presumed that these escapes by parachute all took place over France, as his Record of Service fails to show that he served with an active fighter unit during the Battle of Britain.

By early 1941, Le Roux was a Flying Officer and joined No. 91 (Nigeria) Squadron operating Spitfire V's at Hawkinge. No. 91 was a special duties squadron carrying out low-level attacks on enemy shipping in the Channel or lone reconnaissance sorties over the French coast. Le Roux flew several such sorties in his early months with the squadron, but it was not until the summer that he began to make a name for himself. On 17 August, the inimitable Paddy Barthropp led five Spitfires to intercept an enemy patrol, giving air cover to a tanker east of Calais. From the direction of Boulogne, they met 15 or 20 109's. Barthropp attacked, sending one into the sea. Le Roux attacked another from astern and seeing him burst in flames, notched up the first of his victories. With Barthropp, Le Roux was to fly some one hundred sorties during his service with No. 91. As a friend, Barthropp recalled Le Roux as a 'bloody good looking bastard,' in whose company 'you always got the ugly bird when you went out.'

During the morning of the 26th, Le Roux strafed four Bf 109's parked on the Furnes/Coxyde airfield and was able to report that one collapsed, which was later credited as a probable. Three days later another Bf 109 fell to his guns between Calais and Griz Nez, and on 4 September in Spitfire DL-N he destroyed a brace of 109's west of Breck-sur-Mer. He was carrying out a shipping recce in heavy haze when he sighted three 109's flying east. He circled and dived on them from astern, and after a short burst saw one disintegrate. The Hun leader took violent evasive action but Le Roux managed to bring his guns to bear on the third Me 109, which after a medium burst parted company with its tail unit and fell into the sea. For this exploit he received a personal message of congratulations from the AOC 11 Group.

On the 21st, he was promoted Acting Flight Lieutenant and, on 17 October, was awarded the D.F.C., having flown 200 sorties and having been credited with four victories. In the afternoon of the 28th, the Squadron took part in a fighter sweep led by Wing Commander Jamie Rankin. Over the enemy-occupied coastline, the Spitfire formation encountered stiff fighter opposition. Le Roux, on seeing two Messerschmitts slip in behind Rankin's section, gave the Wing

Co a timely warning and turned to meet the Nazi machines. Once surprised the 109's climbed for cloud cover. Hanging on to the tail of the rear 109 'Chris' gave him a long burst and followed him through the cloud. Moments later the 109 was falling earthward to its destruction near Calais.

Eleven days into November, he ran into two 109's over the Straits of Dover firing both cannon and machine guns he knocked one down through low cloud. Le Roux followed, and, on emerging through the cloud, saw a large oil patch on the water below. His tour ended in early December, and he was then rested at 55 OTU, Usworth. He returned to the Squadron briefly in late 1942 as a flight commander. On 31 October, he and several other pilots were scrambled, following a hit-and-run raid by Focke Wulf 190's on Canterbury. The Spitfires roared over the coast in pursuit and during the course of a running fight over the sea, five FW 190's were shot down and four damaged. Le Roux claimed and was credited with two in the drink, and again received the thanks of the AOC.

On 10 December, he was awarded his first bar to the D.F.C., having destroyed a further five enemy aircraft in addition to his success against ground and shipping targets. In January 1943, he changed both Squadron and theatre, and was posted to 111 Squadron in North Africa. On the 18th, Wing Commander 'Sheep' Gilroy led eleven of 111's pilots as escorts to Hurribombers attacking tank concentrations east of Bou Arada. Over the target they met six Bf 109's of 1/JG 53. During this encounter one c/a fell to Gilroy and one to F/Sgt. Jonsson. Le Roux scored one destroyed and one damaged. The departure of tour expired S/Ldr Tony Bartley on the 25th gave Le Roux his Squadron Command. It was two months before he scored his first combat success as CO. On 3 April, 111 intercepted a raid and Le Roux attacked two of four circling 109's at 2000 ft, one of which he sent crashing into the hills below. His second tour ended with the month, but not before he had destroyed a further FW 190 and a 109 in the same action. Prior to his departure from Africa, Le Roux had become renowned for his 'line-shoot' following a foul weather landing, when he claimed, 'You know, I didn't realise I was down until I heard the ground crew clapping!'

On 8 July 1944, Le Roux, now decorated with his second Bar to the D.F.C., took command of 602 (City of Glasgow) Squadron equipped with Spitfire 9's. A week later he was scrambled alone, and vectored on to bandits over Caen at 5000 feet. Climbing through the cloud, he was jumped by the FW leader. As the German machine passed him and pulled up in a steep climbing turn, Le Roux fired a long burst, and his victim dived into the ground south of Caen. Later the same day he attacked and destroyed a 109 while leading a patrol, and on the 16th he destroyed another FW 190. The 17th, however, proved to be an even greater success. Having destroyed two more 109's and damaged two others, 'Chris' Le Roux strafed and wrecked a Horch Staff car driving along the Vimoutiers-Livarot road. Unbeknown to Le Roux, the car contained no lesser man than General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, on his way back from a meeting with Oberstgruppenfuhrer Josef 'Sepp' Dietrich, Commander of the 1st S.S. Panzer Division.

Thus it was that Rommel sustained a triple fracture of the skull and had to be replaced at a critical stage as Commander of German Forces on the Western Front.

Le Roux's last combat took place on 20 July, when with FO B. J. Oliver, he saw a FW 190 and attacked. The 190 pulled up and Le Roux put in a two second burst, causing the enemy machine to roll over and dive into the ground. This last kill, he shared with FO Oliver. Ultimately, however, like several other truly great fighter pilots, he was not destroyed by enemy gunfire, but by the unfortunate circumstances surrounding a fateful cross-channel flight on 29 August 1944. It seems that he had taken off from France and was attempting to make his way through appalling weather to Tangmere. He never reached the coast and crashed into the Channel. According to Paddy Barthropp, 'Chris' Le Roux was without a dinghy and was sitting on numerous bottles of champagne, which, as Barthropp points out, do not float.

It was indeed a tragic end to one of South Africa's most popular and gallant fighter pilots.

£4000–6000

‡ See colour plate X

236 A good Spitfire Pilot Battle of Britain A.F.C. group awarded to Wing Commander Guy Webster Cory, 41 Squadron, Royal Air Force

AIR FORCE CROSS, G.V.L.R., reverse officially dated 1944; 1939–45 STAR, clasp, Battle of Britain; AIR CREW EUROPE STAR; DEFENCE and WAR MEDALS; GENERAL SERVICE 1918–62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945–48 (Act. Wg. Cdr., R.A.F.), mounted court syle for display, *nearly extremely fine* (6)

Sold with three Pilot's Flying Log Books covering the period March 1938 to March 1952, and a quantity of original photographs covering both the war and post-war periods.



Wing Commander Guy Webster Cory, AFC, was born on 2 September 1916, and entered the RAF on a short service commission in March 1938. His training took place at No. 10 E & RFTS, Yatesbury, and No. 11 FTS, Shawbury. In December, he joined No. 41 Squadron equipped with Spitfires, and was serving with the same unit at Catterick in June 1940.

As the Battle of Britain intensified the Squadron moved south and, after a morning sortie on 5 September, he was able to record an early unencouraging tangle with the Luftwaffe. The entry reads, 'Force landed Hornchurch—slightly wounded—ruddershotaway due to enemy action.' He fared no better on the first of the six sorties he flew on the 7th, when he again forced landed at Hornchurch, 'due to cannon shell breaking up tail unit.' Later in the day, however, he had his revenge, damaging a Dornier 215 and an ME 109. Finally on the 9th, he was able to claim his first kill—a Ju 88, but was himself forced down in the vicinity of Horsham. On the 23rd of the month he logged an 'ME 109 probably destroyed,' and remaining actively engaged throughout October noted '2 x 109's damaged' on the 25th of that month.

In early 1941, Cory was posted to CFS, Upavon for an instructor's course, after which he went to 6 FTS, Little



Rissington. On 1 January 1944, he was awarded the AFC and continued instructing. After the war he read English at Oxford and at some point commanded the University Air Squadron. In January 1952, he was Admin Officer at Kai Tak, Hong Kong. He retired from the RAF on 24 July 1954, and died on 20 June 1981.

£1500–1800



237 Five: Lieutenant J. R. Inskipp, Rhodesian Forces

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, M.B.E. (Civil), 2nd type; WAR MEDAL 1939–45; RHODESIAN GENERAL SERVICE 1970–1980 (S./R.); ZIMBABWE INDEPENDENCE 1980, officially numbered; ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY, bronze medal for lifesaving (6th March 1925), mounted court style for display, *good very fine and better* (5)

Lieutenant James Russell Inskipp was a nephew of Percy Sidney Inskipp, a Rhodesian pioneer. While citational details are not currently available for his R.H.S. medal, it is known he was again cited for bravery in lifesaving during 1943, when he was serving with the Rhodesian African Rifles. Despite being in full kit, he dived into the Hunyani River and rescued an African soldier who was in difficulties in at least 15 feet of water. James Inskipp latterly became an employee of the Southern Rhodesian Government and was awarded the M.B.E. in the Birthday Honours List of 1956.

£100–150

238 The highly important Zulu War R.R.C. pair to Mrs. J. C. Deeble, Superintendent of Nurses

ROYAL RED CROSS, R.R.C., V.R., in gold, silver-gilt and enamel; SOUTH AFRICA 1877–79, no clasp (Mrs., 'Supert. of Nurses'), mounted for wearing, *extremely fine and excessively rare* (2)

R.R.C., *London Gazette*, 25 May, 1883; for Zululand; presented by the Queen at Windsor.

Mrs. Deeble's R.R.C. was the tenth to be awarded following the inception of this award in 1883. Of the previous nine issues, eight had been bestowed on ladies of royal or similar connections and the other on Florence Nightingale. Therefore, Mrs. Deeble's R.R.C must be considered the second to be awarded to a lady for nursing services. Approximately 15 medals to nurses for the Zulu war.

Jane Cecilia Deeble, widow of Surgeon-Major William Deeble, who had met his death in the Abyssinian Campaign of 1867, entered the Military Establishment on 1 November 1869, having previously been a Probationer in Florence Nightingale's training school at St. Thomas' Hospital. On taking up this appointment, she became Superintendent of the Staff of Nursing Sisters at the Royal Victoria Hospital at Netley and in 1870 Lady Superintendent of the Army Nursing Service, a post she continued to occupy until 1889, a record span of office. Apart from gaining immense popularity as a 'homely' type of woman, Mrs. Deeble has been credited with saving the Army Nursing Service from early extinction, more so following the damage done by her rather bossy and aristocratic predecessor, Jane Shaw Stewart. Her initial appointment had sprung from an interview with Florence Nightingale in November 1869 but from the tone of the latter's report to one Dr. Sutherland, it seems surprising her military nursing career ever got off the ground:



'She is brave, sincere, courageous—but she has no observation—she is quite incapable of understanding far less of making a Regulation or an organisation ... Any officer may turn her round his finger. She will be engaged in planning a nice tea for the Nurses, while she lets the Nursing go to ruin ... I have not approached the subject of the Regulations yet with Mrs. Deeble. I doubt whether she has seen them. I doubt whether she is able to understand them. I doubt whether she has a glimmer of the fact that she is to have a personal relation with and report to the War Office.'

Despite the inglorious nature of her first interview, Mrs. Deeble was duly accepted. This change of definition or direction within the Service—namely a more humane and less stuffy approach to nursing—did much to preserve the future of the profession, particularly within military circles. Nonetheless, Mrs. Deeble held strong views on the type of woman suitable for such employment. As late as 1887 she was busy observing that many nurses were not ladies but rather offspring from 'the shop girl class.'

She was also anxious that her girls should prove themselves tough enough for military campaigning. To that end she fought rigorously for their employment in South Africa during the Zulu War and at length won approval to depart with a small team of six Netley nurses, albeit in the wake of seven women from the Stafford House Committee. Her enthusiasm to prove that the 'Netleys' were made of sterner stuff became rapidly evident. On their first night in South Africa, Mrs. Deeble declined the use of canvas, insisting her team would sleep rough. It was unfortunate that a rather heavy rainstorm ensued, thus compelling them to retreat to the cover of the opposition's lodging! Far from being downhearted, the redoubtable Mrs. Deeble set about her duties admirably, and was duly commended for 'conspicuously good service.' Highly praised for her 'administrative capacity,' her activities were specially acknowledged by command of Queen Victoria. Some while later Her Majesty had the opportunity to personally decorate her at Windsor Castle. Mrs. Deeble finally retired in 1890.

Much of the above detail has been taken from Anne Summers' 1988 publication, *Angels and Citizens, British Women as Military Nurses, 1854–1914*, a copy of which accompanies the lot.

Note: This South Africa Medal originally appeared on the market as a single item but was 'paired' with this Victorian R.R.C. by Captain K. J. Douglas-Morris, R.N., when purchased for his own collection of nursing awards.

£3000–3500

‡ See colour plate X

- 239 An extremely rare C.G.M. group for the battle of Tamaai to Gunner A. Bretnall, Royal Marine Artillery

CONSPICUOUS GALLANTRY MEDAL, V.R. (12th Co., Gunner, R.M.A., H.M.S. Cleopatra); EGYPT 1882-89, dated, 2 clasps, Suakin 1884, El-Teb-Tamaai (Gunnr., R.M.A., H.M.S. Carysfort); KHEDIVE'S STAR 1884, mounted court style for display, the first bruised and generally pitted, *good fine* (3)

C.G.M., 13 March, 1884, Battle of Tamaai; only 43 C.G.M.'s to the Royal Marines out of a total of 234 awards made between 1874 and 1946.

£2500-3000



An extremely rare First Boer War D.C.M. group to Company Sergeant Major T. Day, Royal Engineers

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, V.R. (Sergt., R.E., 22nd Jany. 1881); ASHANTEE 1873–4, 1 clasp, Coomassie (2nd Corpl., R.E.); SOUTH AFRICA 1877–9, 1 clasp, 1879 (Sergt., R.E.); ARMY LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT, V.R. (Co. Sgt. Major, R.E.), mounted court style, slight contact wear and bruised in places, about *very fine and better*. Only 21 D.C.M.'s for the First Boer War, this example being unique to the Royal Engineers (4)

D.C.M., Submitted to the Queen, 6 March, 1882, recommended 'For gallantry at the Seige of Lydenburg on 22 January 1881.'

Company Sergeant Major Thomas Day, who had previously seen service at the battles of Amoaful, Ordashu and Coomassie in the Ashantee War, 1873–74, and at Inyezane and the defence of Etschowe during the Zulu rebellion in 1879, was prominent among the defenders of Lydenburg for his work in strengthening the barricades, digging trenches and erecting entanglements under fire. However, it was for bringing in a mortally wounded Private of the 94th Regiment, 'under very heavy fire,' on 22 January 1881, that he received the D.C.M. The seige at Lydenburg, a small town 180 miles N.E. of Pretoria, lasted for 84 days, a small contingent of 76 men holding out against an enemy force estimated at 700.

£2500–3500



‡ See colour plate X

- 241 **A posthumous D.C.M. awarded to Private J. Royle, 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, for gallantry in action at Spion Kop where he was killed**

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, V.R. (4761 Pte. J. Royle, 2/Lanc. Fus.) officially engraved naming, *good very fine and very rare*

D.C.M. recommendation submitted to the King on 18 April, 1901 and announced in the *London Gazette*, 19 April, 1901. Private J. Royle was killed in action at Spion Kop on 24 January, 1900. Details recommending the award of the D.C.M. were published in the *London Gazette*, 8 February, 1901: '4761 Private J. Royle, 24th January, Spion Kop, ammunition carrier—conspicuous gallantry in carrying several wounded men from firing line.' Seven posthumous awards of the D.C.M. are known to have been made during the Boer War.

£500–700

‡ See colour plate X

- 242 **A Boer War D.C.M. group of four to Private W.J. Park, City of London Volunteers, Mounted Infantry**

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, V.R. (Serjt., C.I.V.); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Johannesburg, Wittebergen, Diamond Hill (Sgt., C.I.V.); BRITISH WAR and VICTORY MEDALS (Pte., A.O.D.), mounted court style for display, *very fine* (4)

D.C.M., *London Gazette* 27 September, 1901 (Army Order 15/02); an award for services with the Mounted Infantry, C.I.V.

£400–500

- 243 **A Boer War D.C.M. group of three awarded to Colour-Serjeant J. H. Ansley, Royal Berkshire Regiment**
DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, E.VII.R. (2976 Clr.-Serjt, Rl. Berks. Regt.); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (Sgt., 2nd Rl. Berks. Regt.); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA, 2 clasps (Clr. Sergt.), mounted court style for display, light contact marks, otherwise *very fine or better* (3)
D.C.M. *London Gazette* 31 October 1902.
£400–450
- 244 **A Boer War D.C.M. pair awarded to Lance Corporal W. Ure, Cape Railway Pioneer Regiment**
DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, E.VII.R. (Pte., Cape Rly. Pnr. Regt.); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (L. Cpl., Rly. Pnr. Regt.), mounted court style for display, *good very fine* (2)
D.C.M., *London Gazette* 27 September, 1901 (Army Order 15/01); roll also states entitlement to S.A. 1901 clasp.
£350–400
- 245 **WEST AFRICAN FRONTIER FORCE DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, E.VII.R., (1111 Daday, 1st N.N. Regt. W.A.F.F.), edge knocks and surface scratches, *very fine and better, rare***
London Gazette 25 August, 1905, 'For gallant conduct during the operations in Northern Nigeria, 1903–1904.'
Approximately 60 W.A.F.F. D.C.M.'s awarded prior to 1911
£300–400
- 246 **A scarce K.A.R. D.C.M. group of five to R.S.M. Chibwana, King's African Rifles**
KING'S AFRICAN RIFLES DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, G.V.R. (C.S. Mjr., 1/2 K.A.R.); AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902–56, 2 clasps, Somaliland 1908–10, East Africa 1913–14 (Pte., 1/K.A.R.); 1914–15 STAR (Sgt., 2/K.A.R.), rank scratched; BRITISH WAR and VICTORY MEDALS (R.S.M., 2/K.A.R.), local impressed naming on the last three, mounted for wearing, contact wear and polished, *fine* (5)
An award for German East Africa, ref. Routine Order No. 42, dated 15 January 1918, 'At the action near Nangwani on 24 April 1917, when both his officers had become casualties, he led his company with skill and courage. While walking down the firing line, he saw an enemy machine gun about to come into action at close range. He threw a bomb at it, and the crew ran away. He then went forward by himself and started to drag in the gun, but was wounded in the attempt, and the enemy recovered the gun. He has done excellent work at all times and is an example to his men.'
Regimental Sergeant Major Chibwana enlisted in 1905, receiving promotion to Corporal in 1911, Sergeant in 1914, C.S.M. in 1916 and to R.S.M. in 1918. He was twice wounded during the course of the Great War, firstly at Kikugumi on 14 July 1915 and again at Nangwani on 24 April 1917. He was discharged at Limbi in February 1919.
£400–500
- 247 **KING'S AFRICAN RIFLES DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, G.V.R. (4319 Sjt. Nimu, K.A.R.), *very fine***
An award for German East Africa, ref. letter from Lt. General J. L. van Deventer and Routine Order No. 549, dated 17 June 1918, 'Kiwe Kiwe River. For great coolness and bravery under very heavy fire at close range (40 yards), and for assisting wounded out of action.'
M.I.D., *London Gazette* 7 March, 1918
£250–300

- 248 ROYAL WEST AFRICAN FRONTIER FORCE DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, G.V.R., Military bust (4382 Sergt. Matina Kotama, 1/K.A. Rifles), fixed suspender, impressed in small caps., *good very fine and rare*

While no trace of this award can presently be located in official records, its numismatic features are not without interest. Apart from the fact the recipient should have been awarded a King's African Rifles D.C.M.—as opposed to the Royal West African Frontier Force issue—the medal's reverse features would appear to be unique. Of particular note are the curved ornaments at the reverse base which conform to the rounded edge of the medal (see '*British Gallantry Awards*' by Abbott and Tamplin, pp. 86–90).

£300–500

- 249 A rare 1914 Rufigi Delta D.S.M. group to Able Seaman J. Simpson, Royal Navy DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R. (A.B., H.M.S. Weymouth); AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902–56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1902–04 (Ord., H.M.S. Mowhawk); 1914–15 STAR (A.B., D.S.M., R.N.); BRITISH WAR and VICTORY MEDALS (A.B., R.N.), mounted for display, *good very fine* (5)

D.S.M., *London Gazette* 19 November, 1915, 'For services in the Rufigi River Delta, 10 December 1914.'

Able Seaman James Simpson was one of several officers and ratings drawn from the crew of H.M.S. *Weymouth* to assist in the sinking of the collier *Newbridge*, in order to block the Sununga branch of the Rufigi Delta. The *Weymouth's* cutter and steamboat were considered ideal craft for the operation and Simpson found himself in charge of the latter's Maxim Gun on the forecastle. In the words of his subsequent recommendation, 'he stood without any protection, working his maxim with the greatest coolness, keeping up a particularly effective fire on the enemy's position.' Meanwhile, the enemy were busy returning the compliment, *Weymouth's* steamboat sustaining 'at least 22 hits, while her Ensign was perforated by bullets and splinters in at least 15 places.'

£700–900





THE RUFIGI DELTA ACTION

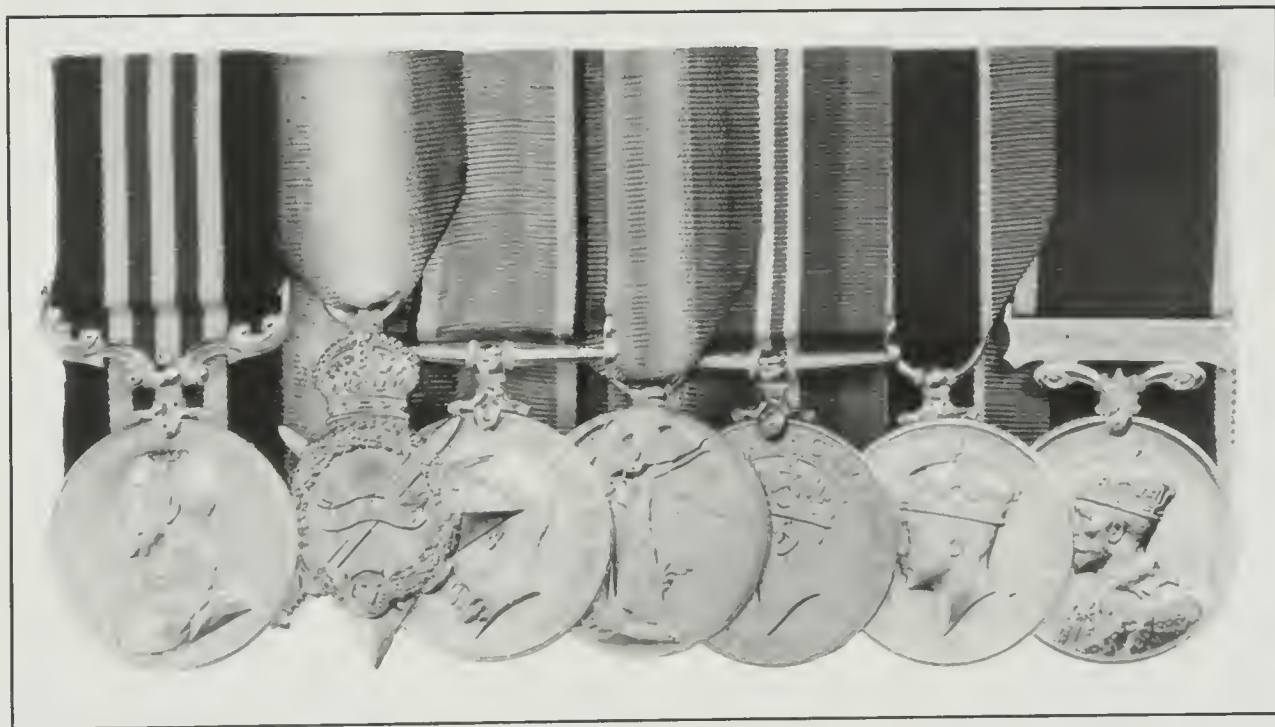
- 250 **Seven: Flight Sergeant P. E. Mellis, South African Air Force**
 BRITISH EMPIRE MEDAL, G.V.I.R. (Military), 2nd type (F./Sgt., S.A.A.F.); 1939–45
 STAR; AFRICA STAR, clasp North Africa 1942–43; ITALY STAR; DEFENCE and WAR
 MEDALS; AFRICA SERVICE MEDAL 1939–45, all impressed P4886 P. E. Mellis, mounted
 court-style for display, *very fine and better* (7)
 B.E.M., *London Gazette* 12 June, 1946, original recommendation states ‘This Non Commissioned
 Officer has been in charge of the Servicing Section for Southbound aircraft at No. 10
 Detachment, No. 4 Group, South African Air Force, Wadi Seidna, from the commencement
 of the Shuttle Service operation. It has been due to the expert knowledge of his work, his
 sterling qualities as a leader and cheerful, inspiring influence in all circumstances that there
 have been so few delays to Southbound aircraft. The work entailed, and his responsibilities
 often necessitated, long and arduous hours of duty through the night in most trying and
 difficult conditions. His loyalty and the high standard of endeavour set by Flight Sergeant
 Mellis warrant the highest praise.’
 £100–150
- 251 **A rare B.E.M., long service group of eleven to Captain Alfred Kampeny, King’s
 African Rifles**
 BRITISH EMPIRE MEDAL, E.I.I.R., for Meritorious Service (W.O.1., K.A.R.); 1939–45
 STAR; AFRICA STAR; BURMA STAR; DEFENCE and WAR MEDALS; GENERAL
 SERVICE 1918–62, G.V.I.R., 1 clasp, Malaya (S.Sjt., K.A.R.); ARMY LONG SERVICE AND
 GOOD CONDUCT, E.I.I.R., 2nd type, suspender bar ‘Rhodesia & Nyasaland’ (W.O. Cl.1,
 1 K.A.R.); Malawi, MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, (Captain, B.E.M.); Malawi,
 INDEPENDENCE MEDAL 1964, unnamed; Malawi, REPUBLIC MEDAL 1966,
 unnamed, the group mounted court style for wearing, contact marks, otherwise *nearly very
 fine and better* (11)
 £1000–1200
- 252 **Four: Inspector Johannes T. N. Meyer, Rhodesian Police Reserve, late Special
 Constabulary**
 BRITISH EMPIRE MEDAL, E.I.I.R., for Meritorious Service; WAR MEDAL; SPECIAL
 CONSTABULARY FAITHFUL SERVICE, E.I.I.R., (Insp.) ‘B.E.M.’ has been engraved
 after his name; RHODESIAN POLICE RESERVE FAITHFUL SERVICE MEDAL (R/Insp.,
 B.E.M.), mounted court style for display, *nearly extremely fine* (4)
 £100–120

- 253 A fine Military Medal, Colonial Police Medal group of seven to Chief Detective Inspector D. H. Greengrass, B.S.A. Police, late Royal West Kent Regiment
MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (L. Cpl., 7/R.W. Kent R.); 1914–15 STAR (Pte., R.W. Kent R.); BRITISH WAR and VICTORY MEDALS (Pte., R.W. Kent R.); 1939–45 WAR MEDAL (M.M., Chf. Det. Insp, B.S.A. Police), privately engraved; COLONIAL POLICE MEDAL FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE, G.V.R. (M.M., Insp., B.S.A. Police); ARMY LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT, G.V.R., suspender bar 'Southern Rhodesia' (2nd Cl. Det. Sgt., M.M.), mounted court style for display, *very fine and extremely rare* (7)

Chief Detective Inspector Daniel Greengrass was born at Chislehurst, Kent, and entered 'The Buffs' aged seventeen on the outbreak of hostilities in 1914. Taken P.O.W. at St. Quentin in the March offensive of 1918, Greengrass was led off to a factory in Westfalia, Germany, where he was forcibly made to work on munitions. Together with a Frenchman and a Russian, he managed to escape whilst on night shift. Their liberty, however, was short lived, and after many adventures they were recaptured, punished, and forced to continue their unwilling munition work, closely guarded, until the armistice.

In August 1919, Greengrass departed for Salisbury, joining the Mounted Branch of the British South Africa Police. He next transferred to the C.I.D. as a plain clothes Constable and was gazetted an Immigration Officer for the Colony in 1923. Thereafter, he became involved in the investigation of many famous crimes, gradually rising to the rank of Chief Detective Inspector. His L.S. & G.C. Medal was awarded in 1934 and the M.S.M. gazetted in 1945. One of his last official duties prior to returning to the U.K. for retirement, was the organisation of the Royal Train during the visit of King George VI, Queen Elizabeth and their daughters, in 1947, for which services he received a commemorative medallion. Greengrass died in 1964.

£700–900

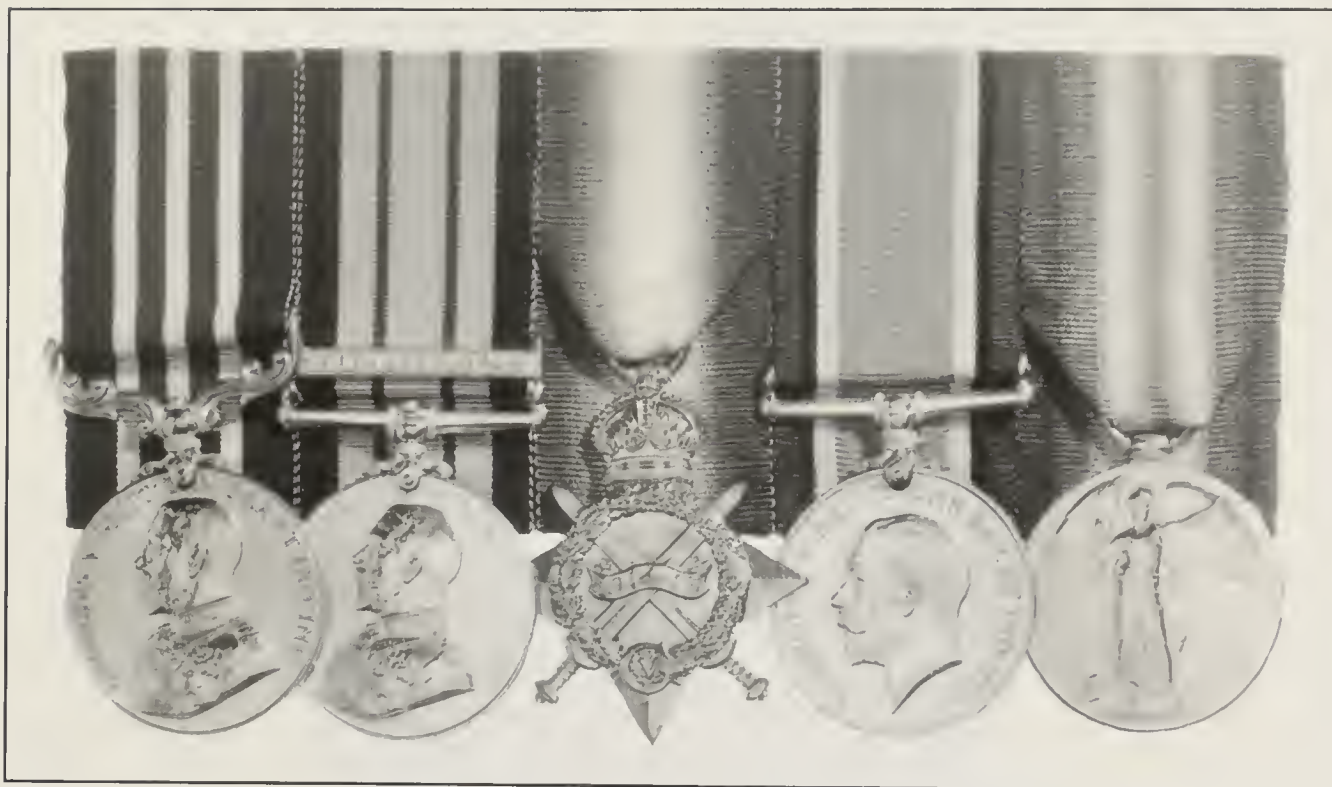


254 A rare Portuguese East Africa M.M. group to Sergeant Joseph, 1st King's African Rifles

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (Sgt., 2/1 K.A.R.); AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902–56, 1 clasp, Nyasaland 1915 (Pte., F Coy., 1/K.A.R.); 1914–15 STAR (L.C., 1/K.A.R.); BRITISH WAR and VICTORY MEDALS (Sgt., 1/K.A.R.), local impressed naming on these three, mounted court style for display, slight contact wear, *very fine and better* (5)

M.M., *London Gazette* 13 November, 1918, citation from the Nyasaland Government Gazette states, 'In action at Nakoti, Portuguese East Africa, on 5 May 1918. For conspicuous gallantry and good leading of his platoon in attacking the enemy's camp—his platoon officer having been killed on the previous day. Though wounded he continued to inspire his men by his personal example until disabled by a second wound.'

£250–350



255 A rare and unusual K.P.M., African Police Medal pair to Sergeant Major Bauchi Amadu, Nigerian Police, Northern Provinces

KING'S POLICE MEDAL, G.V.R., coinage head (Sgt. Maj. of Pol., Northern Provinces, Nigeria); AFRICAN POLICE MEDAL FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE, G.V.R. (Sergt. Major, N. Prov. Police, Nigeria), generally *very fine* (2)

K.P.M., *London Gazette* 1 January, 1921.

African Police M.S.M., *Nigerian Gazette* 13 December, 1917, 'For meritorious service rendered while employed with a detachment on patrol in the Muri Province.'

Only 331 African Police M.S.M.'s issued, just over 50 of these for Nigeria, quite probably less than 10 such combinations

£450–550



256 A rare Colonial Police gallantry pair to Sergeant Uanga Nziema, son of Nziema Kozi, Kenya Police

COLONIAL POLICE MEDAL FOR GALLANTRY, G.V.I.R. 2nd type (Const., Kenya Police Force); COLONIAL POLICE FORCES LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT, E.I.I.R. (Sgt., S./O. Nziema Kozi, Kenya Police), this last officially corrected, mounted court style for display, with slight contact wear and cleaned, generally *very fine and rare* (2)

Colonial Police Gallantry Medal, *London Gazette* 18 November, 1952, citation from unit history states, 'In the African area of Nairobi on 5 April 1952, Detective Sergeant Munyao Isaka and Detective Constable Uanga Nziema were on plain clothes patrol. They identified and pursued a wanted African criminal. The latter turned, and he and his companions began to hurl stones at the two Policemen. A hostile crowd quickly gathered and joined the stoning. Both Policemen were stuck several times; and one stone, thrown by the wanted man, hit the Sergeant on the head. He fell to the ground unconscious. Constable Uanga then drew his revolver and warned the crowd to desist and disperse or he would be obliged to open fire upon them. Led by the wanted criminal, they continued to advance upon the Constable who was standing over the body of the Sergeant whom he believed to have been mortally wounded. When the criminal was only a few yards away from him, Constable Uanga shot the man dead. The crowd drew back but continued to shout threats. Constable Uanga held his position until the arrival of reinforcements on the scene relieved him from a dangerous situation. Constable Uanaga Nziema's action was cool and determined. He displayed courage of a high order, while by his firmness and devotion to duty he undoubtedly saved the life of the Sergeant. He was later awarded the Colonial Police Medal for Gallantry (see 'The Kenya Police' by W. R. Foran).

103 C.P.M.'s for gallantry, of this type, were awarded.

£400-500



- 257 **The very rare Rhodesian Police Cross for Conspicuous Gallantry awarded to Lance Section Officer Lindsay Robert O'Brien, British South Africa Police**
POLICE CROSS FOR CONSPICUOUS GALLANTRY, silver-gilt and enamel, reverse officially impressed (1 PCG L/S/O L. R. O'Brien), *good very fine and extremely rare*

Lindsay Robert O'Brien was awarded the P.C.G. on 8 September, 1978. His citation said that as a Lance Section Officer with India Troop, he was responsible for numerous successful contacts with terrorists which were brought about as a direct result of his professional ability, aggression, example and devotion to duty.

In October 1976 Mr. O'Brien and his section walked 17 km in three hours to go to the assistance of another Support Unit section which had been ambushed and suffered casualties.

He immediately mounted follow-up operations which lasted for 10 days and resulted in a successful contact. Mr. O'Brien was seriously wounded in the shoulder in this contact but pressed home the attack.

Only after he had become weak through loss of blood and the spoor had been lost did he allow himself to be evacuated.

During further tours of duty in the operational area Mr. O'Brien and his section had several successful contacts resulting in a number of terrorists being killed or wounded.

Early in 1978 he discovered that terrorists were in a kraal and he set up an ambush in an area devoid of cover. During the contact he was again badly wounded.

Only five of these awards were ever made, this being the very last.



£500-700

- 258 **An extremely rare Rhodesian gallantry pair awarded to Colour Sergeant 'Jock' McKelvie, Support Commando, 1st Battalion The Rhodesian Light Infantry, late Sergeant, Royal Marine Commando**

SILVER CROSS OF RHODESIA, reverse officially impressed; **CAMPAIGN SERVICE** 1962, 3 clasps, Borneo, Malay Peninsula, Northern Ireland (RM 22353, Mne., R.M.) *good very fine*
 (2)

The lot is sold with an original Royal Marines certificate of service, letters of congratulation from President Wrathall and Lieut-General J. S. V. Hickman, two official group photographs, several other associated photographs and documents, and a commemorative wall shield for 'Operation Thrasher.'

John McKelvie was born in Glasgow, 15 July 1946 and joined the Royal Marines in July 1963. His civilian trade at the time was appropriately that of trainee butcher. During his twelve years with the Marines he served with 40, 41 and 42 Commando R.M. Having been promoted Sergeant in January 1974 he took premature voluntary release in June the following year.

'Jock' McKelvie joined the Rhodesian Army with much experience of commando and anti-terrorist operations under his belt. He served with great distinction against the terrorists in Rhodesia and was awarded the Silver Cross of Rhodesia on 1 July 1976. The official citation, signed personally by Lieut-General J. S. V. Hickman, Commander of the Army, reads:

'Sergeant McKelvie was involved in fourteen contacts during the period May, 1976 to February, 1977. In all these contacts he displayed considerable initiative, leadership and gallantry and, together with his men, accounted for over sixty terrorists. The following contacts are particularly noteworthy:



McKELVIE, seated 2nd from left

On 9 November, 1976 Sergeant McKelvie and seven men were dropped by helicopter into an area in which a large group of terrorists were based. The helicopter was subsequently grounded. Despite the lack of air support, Sergeant McKelvie and his men killed eighteen terrorists in the space of three hours. Sergeant McKelvie's conduct during this contact was exemplary. The success of this contact, which was enhanced by the killing of a further five terrorists and the capture of one, was due principally to Sergeant McKelvie's personal example, gallantry and coolness in the face of determined opposition.

On the 24 November, 1976 Sergeant McKelvie and seven men, were dropped by helicopter into an area containing a group of terrorists. Once again, through determination, aggression and first class leadership, Sergeant McKelvie and his men, who were later joined by additional men, killed thirteen and captured two wounded terrorists. Throughout these and other contacts Sergeant McKelvie has inspired confidence and aggressive spirit in his men. His gallantry, example and disregard for his personal safety have been of the highest order and his professional dedication and determination have been an inspiration to all who serve with him.'

Whilst on a contact in December 1976, 'Jock' McKelvie was severely wounded in the thigh and leg causing him to be hospitalised for two months.

The Silver Cross of Rhodesia was awarded on only twenty six occasions.

£1400–1600

259 A Silver Cross of Rhodesia awarded to Corporal A. Matambo, 2nd Battalion The Rhodesian African Rifles

SILVER CROSS OF RHODESIA, reverse officially impressed (Cpl. A. Matambo), *very fine and rare*

Sold with a letter of congratulation from Lieut-General A. L. C. Maclean, Commander of the Army, dated 30 April 1980 which states:

'Notification of your award has not been made in a Government Gazette for reasons which I am sure you will appreciate, but a certificate commemorating the award will be printed and sent to you as soon as possible. Notice of the award will be made in General Orders although a copy of the citation will not be published as has been the custom in the past. Your award will be presented to you at an informal private investiture. Regrettably there can be no publicity of the event again for reasons which will be obvious to you.'

£400–600

260 The Bronze Cross of Rhodesia awarded to Lance Corporal G. Gayon, Selous Scouts

BRONZE CROSS OF RHODESIA, reverse officially impressed (R 44525 L. Cpl. G. Gayon), *good very fine and rare*

B.C.R., 13 September 1974, L. Cpl. Gayon Gayon, Selous Scouts

'For gallantry and determination in action. During anti-terrorist operations in the North Eastern Border area, a patrol, of which Lance Corporal Gayon was a member, entered a terrorist ambush position at night and immediately came under fire. Although completely exposed to heavy terrorist fire from close range, Lance Corporal Gayon, without thought for his own safety and showing great personal gallantry, stood his ground and fought a pitched battle with the terrorists who were, after a short time, routed and forced to flee. This action ultimately accounted for five terrorists killed or captured and the recovery of numerous weapons and documents. By his personal gallantry, determination and initiative, Lance Corporal Gayon turned what could easily have been a most dangerous situation into a highly successful engagement.'

102 awards of the B.C.R. were made between 1970 and 1980.

£200–300

CAMPAIGN GROUPS AND PAIRS

- 261 **Pair: Sergeant-Major A. Keeney, Cape Mounted Yeomanry, late Buffalo Volunteers**
SOUTH AFRICA 1877–79, 1 clasp, 1877–8 (Sgt., Buffalo Vols.), renamed; CAPE OF GOOD HOPE GENERAL SERVICE 1880–97, 1 clasp, Basutoland (Sgt. Maj., C.M. Yeo.), partially renamed, both medals fitted with silver suspension buckles and mounted court style for display, *very fine* (2)
£120–140
- 262 **A good colonial cavalry group of three to Private J. E. Hayton, Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry, late Lieutenant, Nesbitt's Light Horse**
SOUTH AFRICA 1877–79, 1 clasp, 1877–8 (Corpl., Albany Rangers); CAPE OF GOOD HOPE GENERAL SERVICE 1880–97, 2 clasps, Transkei, Basutoland (Licut., Nesbitt's L. Hsc.); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 5 clasps, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (Pte., Th.'Crofts M.I.), mounted for wearing from contemporary riband-buckle bar, *very fine and rare* (3)
£500–700
- 263 **An extremely rare Rorke's Drift pair to Sergeant Major Henry Gallagher, 2nd Battalion, 24th Regiment, The South Wales Borderers**
SOUTH AFRICA 1877–79, 1 clasp, 1877–8–9 (81 Sergt., 2–24th Foot); INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854–95, 1 clasp, Burma 1887–89 (1590, Cr. Sergt., 2d. Bn. S. Wales Bord.), *very fine* (2)
Sergeant Major Henry Gallagher was born in Kilenham, near Thurles in Tipperary and enlisted in 1874, joining the South Wales Borderers at Brecon aged seventeen. By 1877 he had received the promotion to Sergeant and on 22/23 January 1879 he participated in the legendary Defence of Rorke's Drift, serving in B Company of the 2nd Battalion, South Wales Borderers. His presence is confirmed on all four of the accepted rolls, and he is shown as the next senior Sergeant to Colour-Sergeant Bourne.
Gallagher went on to see service in Burma and received promotion to Sergeant Major before retiring in 1897, after twenty-three years with the Colours. He died at Drayton, Hampshire and was buried at Christchurch, Portsdown Hill.
£7000–9000

‡ See colour plate X

- 264 The unique three clasp Cape group to Major C. S. Marsh, South African Forces and Police SOUTH AFRICA 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8-9 (Pte., F.A.M. Police); CAPE OF GOOD HOPE GENERAL SERVICE 1880-97, 3 clasps, Transkei, Basutoland, Bechuanaland (Sgt. Major, Landrey's Hse.), rank corrected; QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Defence of Mafeking, Orange Free State (Capt., Cape P.D. 1); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA, 2 clasps (Major, C.P. Dist. 1), mounted court style, generally *good very fine* (4)

Only 23 Cape of Good Hope medals were issued with three clasps, Marsh being the only one later present at the Defence of Mafeking, where he commanded the Cape Mounted Police.

£2500-3000



- 265 Three: Mr. G. Griffin, Imperial Military Railways, late Baker's Horse SOUTH AFRICA 1877-79, 2 clasps, 1877-8, 1879 (Sqr. Major, Baker's Horse), officially impressed later issue; CAPE OF GOOD HOPE GENERAL SERVICE 1880-97, 2 clasps, Transkei, Basutoland (Reg. Sgt. Maj., Baker's Hse.); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902 (Mr., Imp. Mil. Rly.), mounted court style for display, *very fine* (3)

No trace of the recipient has yet been found on the Zulu War medal roll but his other awards are verified.

£400-500

- 266 Pair: **Sergeant Major W. Gray, Baker's Horse, late Lieutenant, Natal Forces**
 SOUTH AFRICA 1877–79, 1 clasp, 1879 (Lieut., N.N. Infantry); CAPE OF GOOD HOPE
 GENERAL SERVICE 1880–97, 1 clasp, Basutoland (Sgt. Maj., Baker's Hse.), mounted
 court style for display, *very fine and better* (2)
 £400–450

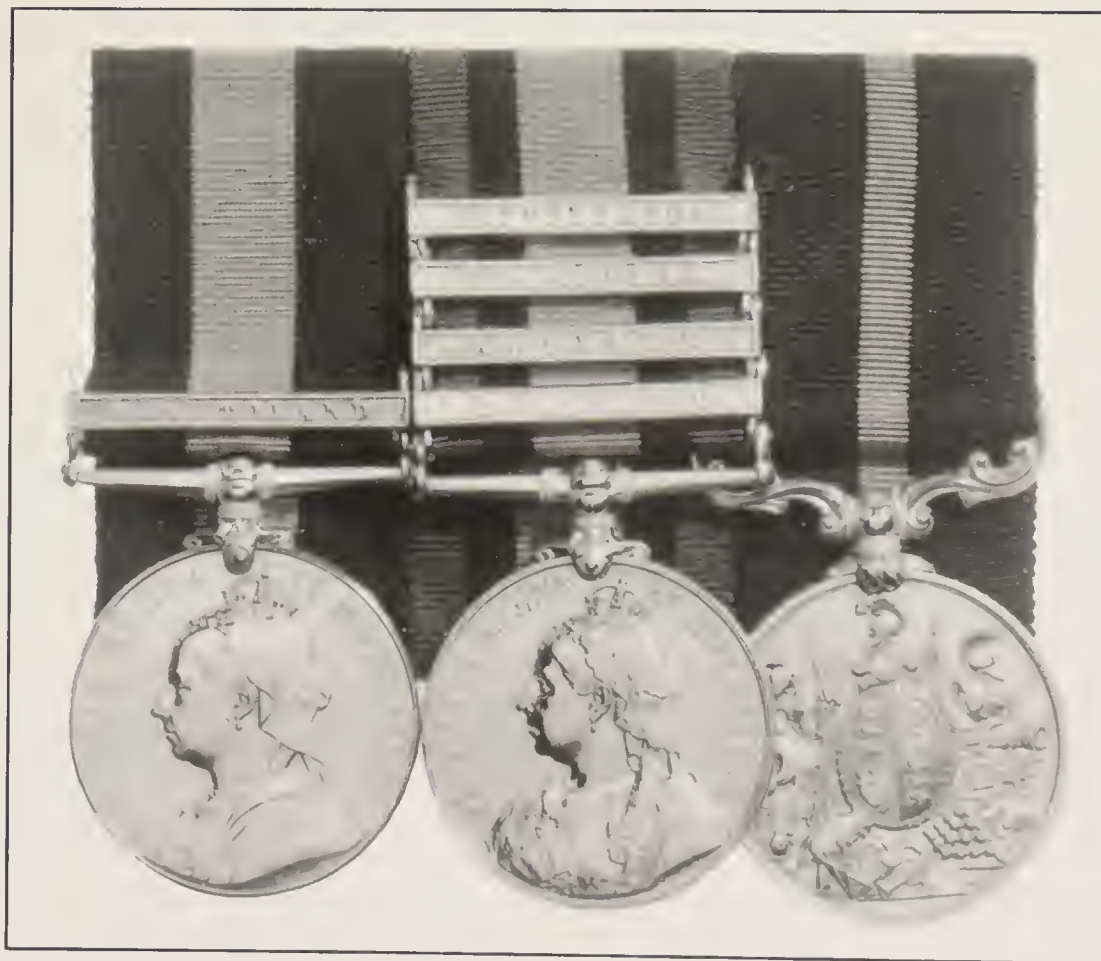
- 267 Pair: **Pioneer Sergeant W. C. Young, Johannesburg Mounted Rifles, late Lieutenant, Malmesbury Levies**
 CAPE OF GOOD HOPE GENERAL SERVICE 1880–97, 1 clasp, Basutoland (Lieut., Malmesbury Levs.); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 1 clasp, Transvaal (P.Sjt., Johannesburg M.R.), mounted court style for display, contact wear, generally *very fine* (2)

This would appear to be the only C. of G.H. Medal issued to the Malmesbury Levies

Walter Charles Young was 35 years old when he joined the Johannesburg Mounted Rifles, and described by profession as an hotel keeper and single.

£300–400

- 268 A scarce long service group of three to **Sergeant A. T. Scott, Cape Mounted Rifles**
 CAPE OF GOOD HOPE GENERAL SERVICE 1880–97, 1 clasp, Basutoland (Pte., C.M. Rfmn.); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Wepener, Transvaal, Wittebergen (Sergt., Cape M.R.); CAPE OF GOOD HOPE LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT, V.R. (2/Cl. Sgt., C.M. Rif.), mounted court style for display, slight contact wear, generally *very fine, the last extremely scarce* (3)
 £800–1000



269 **Three: Private T. Yeatman, South African Forces**

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE GENERAL SERVICE 1880–97, 1 clasp, Transkei (Pte., Kokstad M. Vol.); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (Pte., Cape M.R.); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA, 2 clasps (Pte., Cape M.R.), mounted court style for display, contact wear, *very fine and better* (3)

£250–300

270 **A rare long service group of twelve to Squadron Sergeant Major F. D. McKinley, South African Forces and Police**

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE GENERAL SERVICE 1880–97, 1 clasp, Bechuanaland (Pte., C. Pol.); EGYPT 1882–89, dated, 2 clasps, 'Suakin 88,' 'Gemaizeh,' both copies, naming erased; BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY MEDAL 1890–97, reverse Rhodesia 1896 (S./Instr., 1st R.H. Black Watch), with crude replacement suspension and renamed; QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 3 clasps, Defence of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Transvaal (Cpl., Cape Police); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA, 2 clasps (Serjt., C.P. Dist. 2); 1914–15 STAR (S.S.M., 5th S.A.M.R.); BRITISH WAR and VICTORY MEDALS (S.S.M., 5th S.A.M.R.); PERMANENT FORCES OF THE EMPIRE LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT, G.V.R. (Sqn. Sgt. Maj., 5th S.A.M.R.); ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R. (S.S.M., S.A.M.R.); KHEDIVE'S STAR 1882; KIMBERLEY STAR 1899–1900, the second and third only fair, the remainder *very fine and better, rare* (12)

Squadron Sergeant Major Frederick David McKinley was not entitled to the Egypt/Khediye Star and B.S.A.C. awards but all of the others (and clasps) are verified. Among the more notable rarity aspects of his group are the Defence of Kimberley/Paardeberg clasp combination, and the approximate total of only 45 such M.S.M.'s to the South African Forces. It seems extraordinary that McKinley felt bound to add three bogus awards to his already unusual group of nine awards.

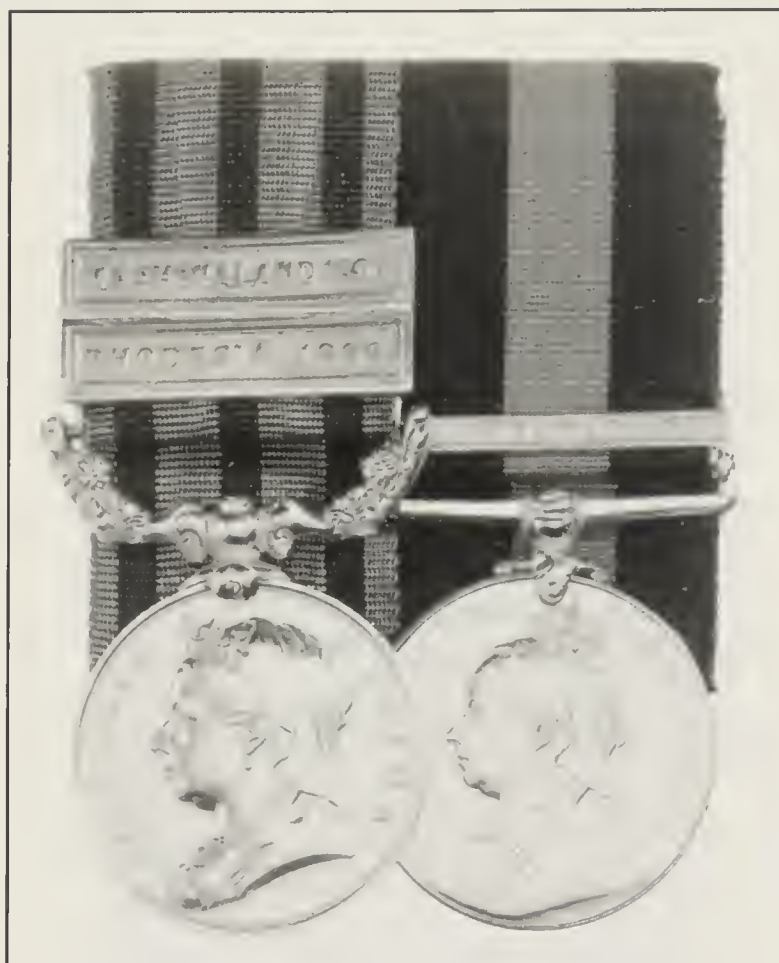
£400–500

271 Pair: Trooper J. Fraser, Bechuanaland Border Police

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE GENERAL SERVICE 1880–97, 1 clasp, Bechuanaland (Sgt. Maj., Vryburg Vol.); BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY MEDAL 1890–97, reverse Matabeleland 1893, 2 clasps, Rhodesia 1896, Mashonaland 1897 (Troopr., B.B. Police), the clasps joined for mounting purposes, mounted court style for display, *good very fine and very scarce* (2)

Approximately 85 men were entitled to the 1893 medal with 2 clasps.

£450–550



272 Pair: C. S. Major T. A. Gray, Cape Town Highlanders

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE GENERAL SERVICE 1880–97, 1 clasp, Bechuanaland (Sgt. Maj., C.T. Highdrs.); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (C. Sgt. Maj., Cape Town Highrs.), mounted court style for display, *very fine* (2)

£180–200

273 Pair: S. Q. M. Sergeant H. Bismead, Cape Town Highlanders

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE GENERAL SERVICE 1880–97, 1 clasp, Bechuanaland (Pte., C.T. Highdrs.); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (S.Q.M. Serjt., Cape Town Hdrs.), surname spelt 'Bidmead' but regimental numbers tally, mounted court style for display, generally *extremely fine* (2)

Killed in action near O'okiep on 18 March 1902, while attached as S.Q.M.S. to the Namaqualand Border Scouts.

£200–250

- 274 Three: Captain A. L. E. Spence, Duke of Edinburgh's Own Volunteer Rifle Corps
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE GENERAL SERVICE 1880-97, 1 clasp, Bechuanaland (Lt., D.E.O.V.R.); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (Capt., D. of E. Own V.R.); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA, 2 clasps (Capt., D.E.O.V.R.C.), mounted for wearing, slight contact wear, generally *very fine* (3)
£250-300
- 275 Four: Sergeant F. W. Keeney, Kaffrarian Rifles
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE GENERAL SERVICE 1880-97, 1 clasp, Bechuanaland (Pte., Kaffn. Rif.); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen (Serjt., Kaffn. Rifles); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA, 2 clasps (Serjt., Kaffrn. Rif.), this officially corrected; CORONATION 1902, bronze, mounted court style for display, contact wear, about *very fine or better* (4)
£200-250
- 276 A rare long service pair to Private F. Baum, Cape Mounted Rifles
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE GENERAL SERVICE 1880-97, 1 clasp, Bechuanaland (Pte., C.M. Rif.); CAPE OF GOOD HOPE LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT, E.VII.R. (Pte., Cape M.R.), mounted court style for display, slight contact wear, generally *very fine, the last extremely rare*
Approximately 40 Edward VII Cape L.S. & G.C.'s ever issued (2)
£700-900



- 277 A rare Egypt pair awarded to Nursing Sister C. Lloyd, Army Nursing Service
EGYPT 1882–89, dated, no clasp (Nursg. Sister), KHEDIVE'S STAR 1882, mounted court
style for display, *extremely fine*

Approximately 30 such awards to Nurses

(2)

Nursing Sister C. Lloyd was engaged for duty by Mrs. Decble of the Army Nursing Service and embarked for Egypt in August, 1882. Subsequently 'commended in a telegram from the P.M.O. Egypt for good service,' she returned to Netley Hospital and left the service in 1883, having married Commander C. K. Purvis, R.N., whom she met in Egypt where he had been seriously wounded at Kassassin. Both 'his and her' awards were originally sold at Sotheby's, 3 July 1986.

£600–800



278 An interesting group of nine to Major R. Hayes-Sadler, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, Special Correspondent for the Army and Navy Gazette

EGYPT 1882–89, no clasp, dated reverse (Lieut., 1/York R.); BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY MEDAL 1890–97, reverse Matabeleland 1893, 1 clasp, Mashonaland 1897 (Capn., 3/Yorks. L.I.); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (Maj., Yorks L.I.); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA, 2 clasps (Major, 3/(K.O.) Yorks. L.I.); NATAL REBELLION 1906, no clasp (Maj., Special Service), officially engraved in running script as correct for officers medals; 1914–15 STAR (Capt., S.A.S.C.-T. & R.); BRITISH WAR and VICTORY MEDALS (Major); KHEDIVE'S STAR 1882, some pitting and contact marks to first two, otherwise *good very fine and rare* (9)

Reginald Hayes-Sadler was born 3 January 1856, second son of Sir James Hayes-Sadler, K.C.M.G.; 2nd Lieutenant, Yorkshire Regiment, 3 January 1878; resigned his commission 1885; Major, 3rd Bn. K.O.Y.L.I., 19 May 1894; resigned 1904. He served in the Egyptian Campaign of 1882 on the lines of communication and was present at Kafr Dowar and subsequently attached to the 38th Foot. He was Special Correspondent of the Army and Navy Gazette during the operations in Matabeleland in 1893, and on Special Service with the 7th Hussars during the operations in Mashonaland in 1897. He took part in the Boer War, on the Staff, as Commandant Post Camp at Pretoria; afterwards as Assistant Provost Marshal of the Standerton district. During the Natal rebellion in 1906, he was employed as a Special Service Officer as Commandant of the Torgast District. He was employed on the staff of the Political Department in East Africa during the Great War, attached to the S.A.S.C., Transport and Remounts, and later attached to the Belgian and Portuguese Headquarters. He embarked for England from Wynburg Hospital in August, 1917, and relinquished his commission in November, 1917.

The group is sold with additional official replacement medals for Egypt 1882 and Matabeleland 1893. The combination of Matabeleland 1893 with Mashonaland 1897 was awarded on only 8 occasions.

For other family groups see lots 171 and 211.

£600–800

279 Six: Private W. E. Steele, South African Forces, late Royal Engineers

EGYPT 1882–89, dated, no clasp (Sapr., 24th Coy. R.E.); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (Pte., Rly. Pnr. Regt.); 1914–15 STAR (Pte., Rand. Rfls.); BRITISH WAR and VICTORY MEDALS (Pte., Rand Rfls.), initials given as 'E.W.' on these three; KHEDIVE'S STAR 1882, mounted court style for display, slight contact wear, generally *very fine* (6)

Sold with the recipient's original British Army discharge certificate, dated 1888; also entitled to S.A. 1901 clasp, which was never claimed. Possibly father and son.

£80–120

- 280 An M.S.M. group of four to Captain J. B. Clark, Yorkshire Regiment, late Chief Clerk to Sir Evelyn Wood and Army Service Corps

EGYPT 1882–89, undated, 1 clasp, The Nile 1884–85 (Cr. Sergt., Mil. S. Clerk); ARMY LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT, E.VII.R. (St. Sergt. Maj., A.S.C.); ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., coinage head (S.S. Mjr., R.A.S.C.); KHEDIVE'S STAR 1884–6, mounted for wearing, contact wear, *nearly very fine and better* (4)

Captain John Bulmer Clark was born in 1854 and entered the Military Clerks Department in 1880, following a short period of service with the Royal Scots Greys. During the Gordon Relief Expedition, 1884–85, he acted as Chief Clerk to Sir Evelyn Wood, and was also employed by Kitchener. Transferred into the Army Service Corps, Clark was posted to Malta where for several years he acted as a confidential Clerk to various Governors of the Island, and in 1903, after retirement, he took up duties as a Superintending Clerk at the Infantry Record Office. During the Great War he was commissioned into the Yorkshire Regiment and served as a Q.M. at Clipstone Camp but in 1917 he renewed his contract with the Infantry Record Office. Clark finally retired in 1919 by which time he was in his mid-sixties.

See lot 367 for M.S.M. group awarded to his son.

£200–250

- 281 Pair: Lieutenant P. D. M. Henderson, Royal Navy

EGYPT 1882–89, undated, 1 clasp, El-Teb (Sub Lieut., R.N., H.M.S. Hecla); KHEDIVE'S STAR 1884, *very fine and better* (2)

Lieutenant Percy Douglas Melville Henderson entered the Royal Navy as a Cadet in 1875 and participated in the Egyptian and Sudanese operations while serving as a Sub Lieutenant aboard H.M.S. *Hecla*. Landed with the Naval Brigade, he was present at El-Teb and promoted for his conduct. Sadly this recognition was to be short-lived, the unfortunate Henderson afterwards developing a serious drinking problem which would mar his career up until his departure from the Service in 1894.

Court Martialled for 'wilful disobedience of a lawful command and drunkenness,' Henderson's character was summed up by the C. in C. East Indies as 'An incorrigible drunkard and not a desirable officer to be detained in H.M.'s Service.' Previous evidence from Commander Markham had done little to assist the defendant's case: 'This officer's consumption of wine has been greatly in excess, especially in the matter of spirits.' The final word was left to a Naval Record Office clerk who inscribed Henderson's service papers with the following entry: 'Retired on half-pay...in consequence of being considered a dipsomaniac.'

£120–140

- 282 Pair: Gunner J. Thompson, Royal Horse Artillery

EGYPT 1882–89, dated, 1 clasp, Tamaai (Gunnr., G./B., R.H.A.); KHEDIVE'S STAR 1882, slight contact wear, *good very fine* (2)

£80–100

- 283 Pair: Private R. Cuthbert, 1st Battalion, Welch Regiment

EGYPT 1882–89, undated, 1 clasp, Gemaizah 1888 (Pte., 1/Welch R.); KHEDIVE'S STAR, undated, reverse impressed (Wel. 1478), *very fine and better* (2)

£100–120

284 A very rare Toski group of three to Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. R. Morse, Royal Army Medical Corps

EGYPT 1882–89, dated, 1 clasp, Toski 1889 (Surgeon, A.M. Dept.); Turkey, ORDER OF THE MEDJIDIE, 3rd class neck badge, in silver with gold and enamel centre, chipped surround; KHEIDIVE'S STAR, undated with clasp 'Tokar,' slightly pitted, generally *very fine* (3)

Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Edward Ricketts Morse was born in 1856 and commenced his military career at Gosport in 1881 as a Surgeon Captain. He first saw active service in the Egyptian operations of 1882 and returned to the same theatre in 1887, following a posting to the West Coast of Africa. In 1889 he was present at the actions of Arguin and Toski, subsequently earning the Toski clasp, being mentioned in despatches and awarded the Order of the Medjidie. He went on retired pay in 1911 but was re-employed during the Great War on the R.A.M.C. Special Reserve.

Only 2 single clasp Toski awards to Officers.

£600–800



285 Pair: Lance Corporal J. Somerville, Scots Guards

EGYPT 1882–89, dated, 3 clasps, Tel-El-Kebir, The Nile 1884–85, Abu Klea (Lce. Corpl., 1/Scots Gds.), bruised; KHEIDIVE'S STAR 1882, reverse impressed (S. Gds., 5115), pitted, *fine or better* (2)

£140–160

286 **Five: Milhem Bey Shakoor, Secretary to the Sirdar of Egypt**

Turkey, ORDER OF THE MEDJIDIE, 3rd class neck badge in silver, gold and enamel; Turkey, ORDER OF OSMANIEH, 4th class breast badge in silver, gilt and enamel; KHEDIVE'S STAR 1884-6, clasp, Tokar; EGYPT 1882-89, undated, 3 clasps, The Nile 1884-85, Gemaizah 1888, Toski 1889, naming erased; Austria, ORDER OF FRANZ JOSEPH, 4th class breast badge in gold and enamel, with the exception of the last piece, the group is mounted in the Egyptian order of precedence and is contained in a fitted, velvet lined leather case, together with an old copy of the Franz Joseph bestowal document.

GENERAL GORDON'S STAR FOR THE SIEGE OF KHARTOUM 1884, silver-gilt with ring suspension, star and crescent lacking, awarded to **Musa-El-Bordeini, Muawin of Zabtiah**, together with an original letter written by **Milhem Shakoor** to Captain Whitaker, 1891, offering the above star for sale at £25 (Details of this letter and other related correspondence are in the catalogue of Captain Whitaker's medal collection, 1897).

Some enamel damage to the Osmanieh, otherwise *very fine or better and extremely rare*

(8)

Milhem Bey Shakoor was a Syrian official, born of a Lebanese Protestant family and was educated in the National College, Beirut. He went to Egypt in 1881 in connection with Miss Whatley's Anglican mission and schools. He later entered the Egyptian Civil Service and was posted to the war office, rising ultimately to the post of Arabic Secretary to the Sirdar, Kitchener. He served in the Intelligence Department in the Nile campaign, 1884-5, and was present at the battles of Giniss, 1885, and Toski, 1887. He was Arabic Secretary in the Eastern Sudan Field Force and accompanied the troops at the battles of Gemaizah, 1888, and Tokar, 1891.

Musa-El-Bordeini held the position of Muawin of the Zabtiah, Chief of Police, at Khartoum, where he was killed during the fighting. His decoration was sold to Milhem Bey Shakoor by his brother, Ibrahim Bey El Bordeini, who was a merchant at Khartoum.

The silver-gilt stars were awarded to all officers of the rank of Bimb and above and to prominent merchants, notables and civilian employees. Of approximately 40 silver-gilt decorations awarded, the Bordeini Star is probably the only confirmed, and the most documented piece of its type in private ownership.

Milhem Shakoor's group was united with the star in recent years.

£600-800



287 **Pair: Private W. Reed, 1st Battalion, Royal Highlanders, The Black Watch**

EGYPT 1882-89, dated, 5 clasps, Tel-El-Kebir, Suakin 1884, El-Teb-Tamaai, The Nile 1884-85, Kirbekan (Pte., 1/R. Hrs.); KHEDIVE'S STAR 1882, reverse engraved (520, Pte., 1st R.Hrs.) mounted court style for display, slight pitting and polished, *good fine or better*

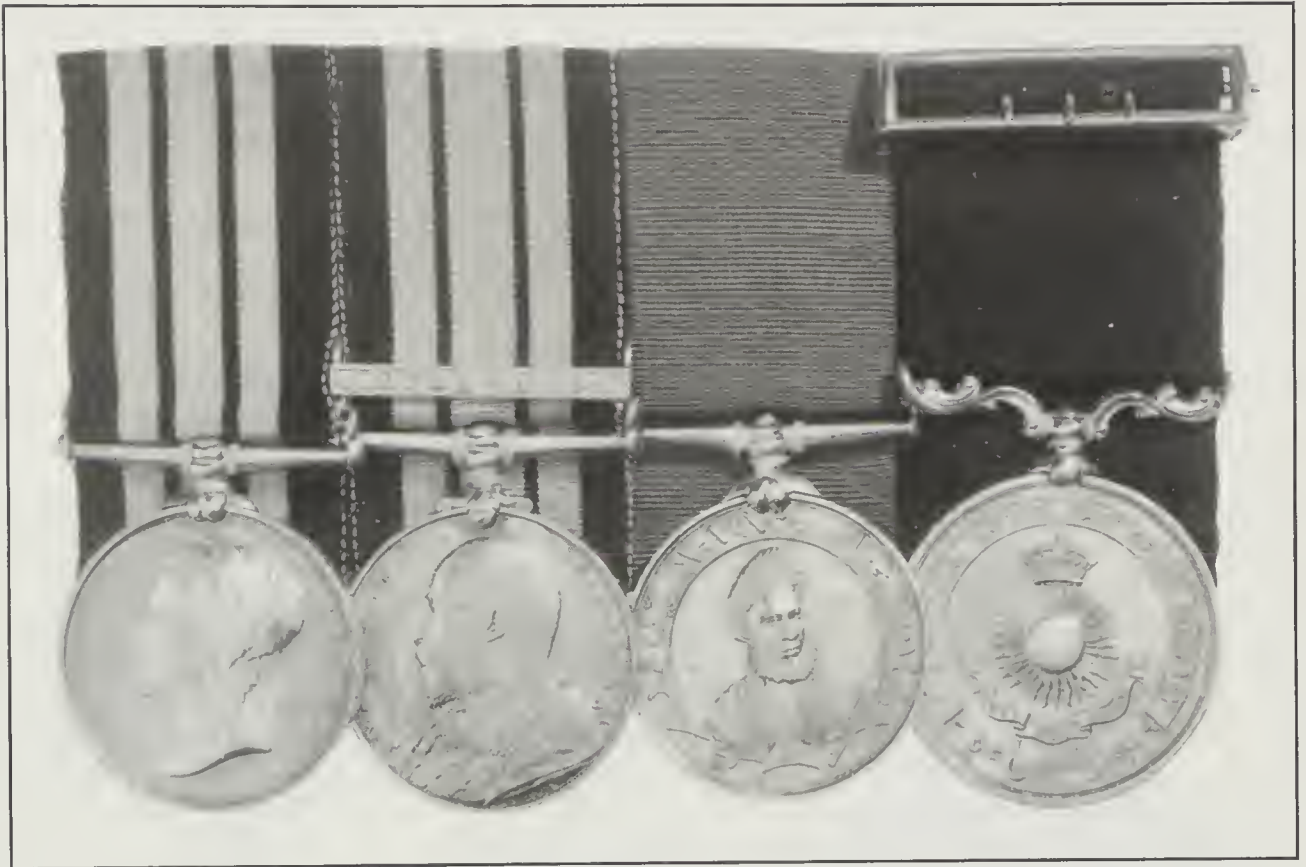
(2)

£250-300

288 A rare East African group of four to Private Bilal Abdalla, East African Police Forces

EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887–1900, no clasp, for M'wele 1895 (Pte. Bilal Abdalla, E.A.P.F), locally impressed naming; AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902–56, 1 clasp, Jubaland, unnamed; SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S MEDAL 1896 (103 Pte. Bilal Abdulla), locally impressed naming; IMPERIAL BRITISH EAST AFRICA COMPANY MEDAL 1888–1895 (Private Bilal Abdalla), locally engraved naming, this last with contemporary riband buckle, mounted court style, generally *very fine or better, very rare* (4)

£800–1200



289 Three: Sadik bin Ambar, East African Native Forces

EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887–1900, no clasp, for M'wele 1895 (691 Sadik bin Ambar); AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902–56, 1 clasp, Jubaland (691 Sadik bin Ambar); SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S MEDAL 1896, 2 clasps (Sadik Ben Amber), all with local style naming, mounted court style for display, slight contact wear, generally *very fine and rare* (3)

£500–600



290 Four: Colour Sergeant W. J. Lewis, Royal Marine Light Infantry

EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887–1900, 1 clasp, 1891–2 (Bugler, H.M.S. Racer); BRITISH WAR and VICTORY MEDALS (Cr. Sgt., R.M.L.I.); NAVAL LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT, E.VII.R. (Sergt., R.M.L.I.), mounted court style for display, contact wear, about *very fine and scarce* (4)

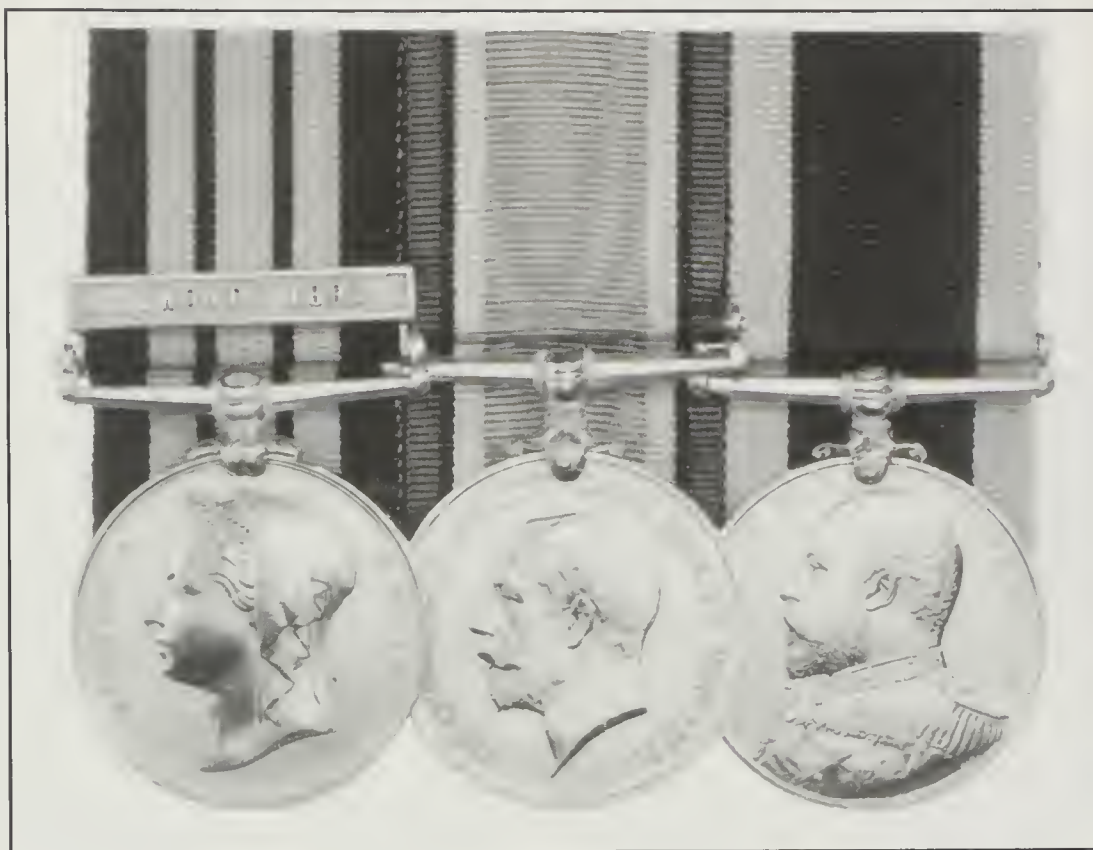
Only 45 clasps for 1891–2 to the Royal Marines, 12 to H.M.S. Racer

£200–220

- 291 A very rare Liwondi group to Petty Officer 1st Class I. Gent, Royal Navy
EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887–1900, 1 clasp, Liwondi 1893 (A.B., H.M.S. Herald), initial
given as 'J.'; BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914–18 (P.O. 1, R.N.); NAVAL LONG SERVICE
AND GOOD CONDUCT, E.VII.R. (P.O. 1 Cl., H.M.S. Vernon), mounted court style for
display, slight contact wear, *very fine or better* (3)

Only 33 clasps issued for Liwondi 1893 of which 16 were to H.M.S. *Herald*.

£1200–1400



- 292 Four: Colonel A. E. Barchard, West India Regiment
EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887–1900, 1 clasp, 1896–98 (Capt., 2/W. India Rgt.); BRITISH
WAR and VICTORY MEDALS (Col.); CORONATION 1911, mounted court style for
display, slight contact wear, *very fine or better and scarce* (4)

Approximately 200 clasps for 1896–98 were issued.

£300–400

- 293 An extremely rare Juba River group to Petty Officer 1st Class A. J. Maddock, Royal
Navy

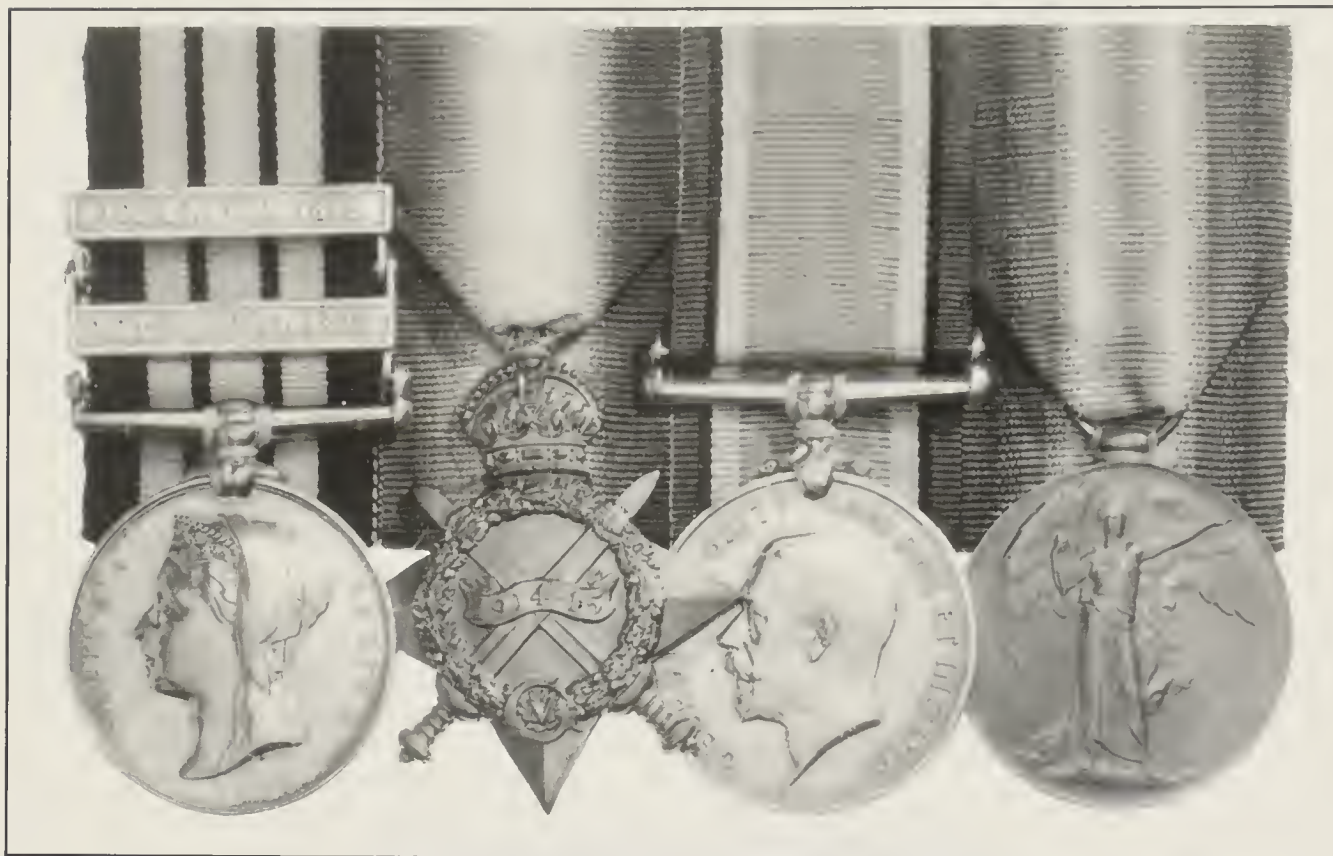
EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887–1900, 2 clasps, Witu August 1893, Juba River 1893 (A.B.,
H.M.S. Blanche); 1914–15 STAR (P.O. 1, R.N.); BRITISH WAR and VICTORY MEDALS
(P.O. 1, R.N.); JUBILEE 1935, mounted court style for display, *very fine and better* (5)

Only 41 clasps issued for Juba River 1893 of which 21 were in combination with Witu, August
1893.

£1200–1400

- 294 An extremely rare Juba River group to Able Seaman C. Clift, Royal Navy
 EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887–1900, 2 clasps, Witu August 1893, Juba River 1893 (A.B.,
 H.M.S. Blanche); 1914–15 STAR (A.B., R.N.); BRITISH WAR and VICTORY MEDALS
 (A.B., R.N.), mounted court style for display, *very fine or better* (4)
 Sold with the recipient's original 'Certificate of Service.'

£1200–1400



- 295 Four: Commander P. Harvey, Royal Navy
 EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887–1900, 2 clasps, Gambia 1894, Benin River 1894 (Mid.,
 R.N., H.M.S. Raleigh); 1914–15 STAR (Lt. Commr., R.N.); BRITISH WAR and VICTORY
 MEDALS (Commr., R.N.), mounted court style for display, *good very fine* (4)

Commander Percy Harvey entered the Royal Navy in 1890 and first saw active service in West Africa, where he landed as part of a Naval Brigade drawn from H.M.S. *Raleigh* at Bathurst on the River Gambia, which co-operated with two companies of the 1st West India Regiment in an attack on the forces of the rebellious slave-raiding chief, Fodi Silah. He was afterwards seconded for comparable duties in the Benin River operation, and assisted in an action against the Nanna of Brohemie (medal and two clasps).

In 1911 he was sent for service under the Greek Government, on the Staff of Rear-Admiral L. G. Tufnell, but retired at his own request soon afterwards, having been reported for 'insubordinate behaviour' by the Admiral. He returned to active service in the Great War, finally leaving with the rank of Commander in 1919, a fine achievement in light of his somewhat 'blotted copy book.'

Only 5 officers, 10 ratings and 1 Marine received this 2 clasp combination.

£300–400

296 A Pioneer pair to Lieutenant Frank Hutchinson, Brabant's Horse, late B.S.A. Police

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY MEDAL 1890–97, reverse undated, 1 clasp, Mashonaland 1890 (Tpr., B.S.A.C.P.); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen (Lieut., Brabant's Horse), mounted court style for display, small nick to first, otherwise *extremely fine and scarce* (2)

Frank Hutchinson was a lawyer from England who attested for the B.S.A. Police on 31 March, 1890. He served in D Troop and was a signaller at Fort Tuli before the troop moved from there in December, 1890. He was discharged from D Troop on 31 August, 1891, and by October of the same year had set up as an attorney-at-law at the Causeway, Salisbury. He served as a Lieutenant with Brabant's Horse in the Boer War and died of dysentery, 13 April, 1902, at Harrismith.

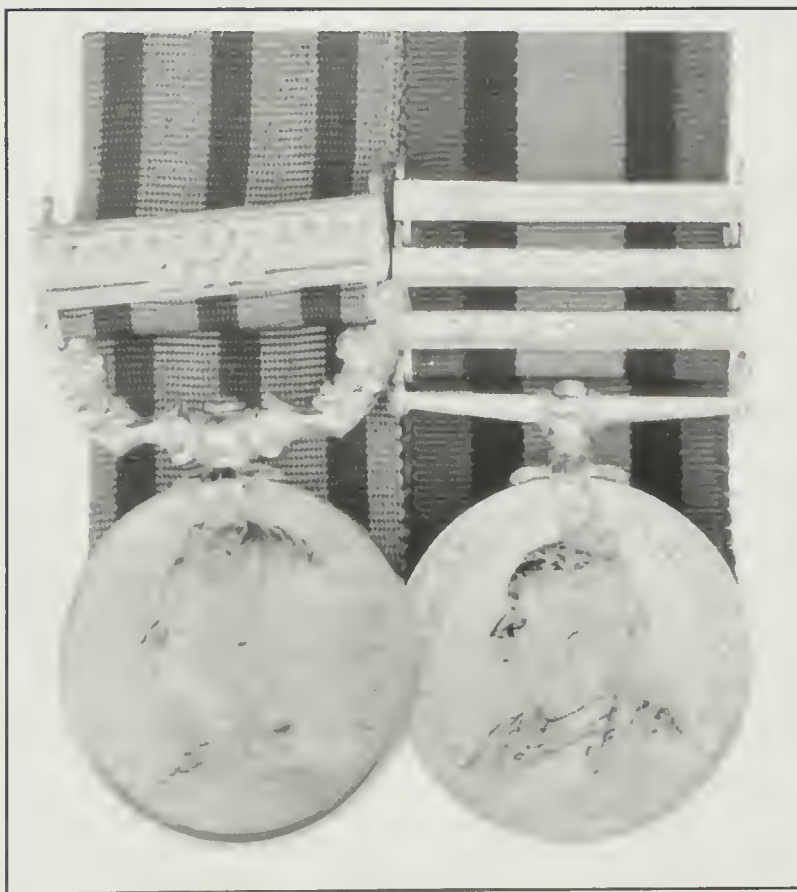
An archive of original letters written by Frank Hutchinson dating from 1890 until his death were presented to the National Archives of Rhodesia by Mr. Anthony Uffill-Brown on 21 May, 1976.

A lengthy article by Hutchinson titled '*A March to Mashonaland*' was published by the London *Times* dated Monday, 10 August, 1891, and describes his journeys with the Pioneer Column.

This extremely rare medal was sanctioned by the Southern Rhodesia Government in Gazette Notice No. 267 of 30th April 1926. As the reasons for the medal's existence are not generally known, the *Southern Rhodesia Gazette* is quoted:

'It is hereby notified that His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of a medal with clasp inscribed 'Mashonaland 1890' being awarded to the Colonial Forces who were engaged in the expedition which marched into and occupied Mashonaland in September, 1890, on the following conditions:

- (1) The medal, which will be designated the 'Mashonaland 1890, Medal,' will be in silver, and similar to that sanctioned by Her Late Majesty Queen Victoria, to be granted by the British South Africa Company for military operations in Matabeleland, 1893, but with the superscription 'Matabeleland, 1893' omitted from the reverse.
- (2) The riband will be identical with that of the Matabeleland War Medal, 1893.



- (3) Members of the Pioneer Corps and escort of British South Africa Company's Police who have already been awarded the medal granted for operations in Matabeleland 1893, or Rhodesia 1896, will surrender that medal and receive in lieu thereof the 'Mashonaland 1890, Medal' with clasp 'Mashonaland 1890' and 'Matabeleland 1893' or 'Rhodesia 1896' respectively. 'Those members who were not entitled to the medal granted for operations in Matabeleland 1893, or Rhodesia 1896, will receive the 'Mashonaland, 1890 Medal' with clasp 'Mashonaland 1890.'
- (4) Provided claims are approved by the competent authorities, the medal with clasp will be granted to all officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and other ranks who actually served on the establishment of the Pioneer Corps or British South Africa Company's Police and who entered Mashonaland between the 1st June and the 12th September, 1890.'

Of the six hundred and seventy two names put forward for the medal, only two hundred were issued—B.S.A.Co. Police (110), Pioneer Column (90).

£500–600

297 **A Pioneer group of three to Captain R. W. Adcock, Army Service Corps, late Pioneer Corps**

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY MEDAL 1890–97, reverse undated, 1 clasp, Mashonaland 1890 (Tpr., Pioneers); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (Capt., A.S.C.); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA, 2 clasps (Capt., A.S.C.), mounted court style for display, sometime plated, otherwise *very fine and better* (3)

Roger William Adcock was born in Bethlehem, Orange Free State on 27 July 1867. He joined the Pioneer Corps on 14 July, 1890, having previously been attested into the B.S.A. Police as one of Rhodes' Apostles. He was a Sergeant at the time but reverted to Trooper at his own request when he joined the Pioneer Corps. For a period during 1890–91, he was one of a syndicate of six who prospected at Gadzema. During the Boer War he served as Chief Transport Officer, with the rank of Captain, and subsequently set up in business in Johannesburg. He died there on 15 June, 1939.

£550–650

298 A fine Pioneer group of eight retaining its original 1896 medal to Major J. C. Jesser-Coope, Southern Rhodesia Volunteers, late B.S.A. Police, and a Lieutenant on the Jameson Raid

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY MEDAL 1890–97, reverse undated, 2 clasps, Mashonaland 1890, Rhodesia 1896 (Sgt., B.S.A.C.P.); BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY MEDAL 1890–97, reverse Rhodesia 1896 (Capt., M.R.F.); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 2 clasps, Rhodesia, Relief of Mafeking (Captain, S. Rhod. Vols.); 1914–15 STAR (Lieut.); BRITISH WAR and VICTORY MEDALS (Major); CORONATION 1937; COLONIAL AUXILIARY FORCES DECORATION, G.V.R. (Captain, Southern Rhodesia Volunteers), mounted court style for display, *very fine and better* (8)

Major John Charles Jesser-Coope attested on 7/2/1890; he served in D Troop and was not popular as a Troop Sergeant as he was said to put on airs and graces and was not reasonable with his men. No. 527 Tpr. R. C. Smith relates that when he was at Macloustie practising mounting and dismounting in full marching order with his troop, his horse was very fresh and played him up. It was plunging about, making it almost impossible to mount, and Jesser-Coope kept taunting him. He says: 'I can remember fighting to keep myself under control, and at the end smiling at him. I suppose I would have got six months if I had given way ...'

Jesser-Coope had accompanied D Troop on its march from Fort Tuli and was notified of his promotion when he reached Fort Victoria on 19/1/1891, but it appears from Lieut. R. J. P. Codrington's notes that he was posted to another troop, 'much to our regret ... as he had proved himself a keen and able N.C.O.' Officially he was promoted to Sub-Lieutenant in D Troop 1/1/1891. In June of the same year he was said to have been sent with a party of men by Dr. Rutherford Harris, the Company's Cape secretary, to improve and repair the Tuli road after the heavy rains. On the way from Fort Tuli to Fort Salisbury, Lt.-Col. E. G. Pennfather met the party at the Narka Pass and turned them back.

The date on which he left the police is not recorded, but he was appointed Forest Officer in the hills above (old) Umtali by the Company and in 1892 Inspector of Roads in the same district. He made what was then known as O'Reilly's road between Rusape and Odzi, cutting out the Devil's Pass. In 1893 he was a member of 'The Salisbury Horse, but does not appear to have served in this unit in the Matabele War.

In the Jameson Raid of December, 1895, he was a Lieutenant on the Headquarters Staff, acting as intelligence and transport officer as a member of the Rhodesia Horse Volunteers. He was taken prisoner at Doornkop and repatriated to England in the *Harlech Castle* in February, 1896, giving as his address as Eversleigh, Staines, Middlesex.

In the Matabele Rebellion of 1896 he served as a Captain in the Matabeleland Relief Force, commanding a unit of Scouts which he raised himself at Mafeking and of which J. L. Crawford (No. 17 Pioneer Corps) was a member. But when his men marched North he put them under the command of J. E. Nicholls (No. 762) as he himself had been authorized to recruit Bamangwato levies from Khama's people. He succeeded in raising about 150 of Raditladi's men on the Ramaquabane River and his scouts met with them at Mangwe. The Mangwe settlers were in laager under Lee and van Rooyen, both well known hunters, and after the camp there had been organized Jesser-Coope went ahead of his men to Bulawayo. Then he was engaged with his Scouts in operations in the Matabos, though it was not long before the Bamangwato were sent home again.

He and his men were also engaged in the attack on Thabas Imamba north of Inyati on the 6/7/1896. They lost three men killed and one wounded and Crawford relates: 'I got a skelp of skin knocked off below the knee when I went to assist O'Reilly (killed), and much to Coope's disappointment refused to catalogue it as a casualty; he loved a long casualty list without a much diminished strength.'

He and his scouts also took part on the 20/7/1896 in the storming of Babyaan's stronghold in the Matabos, and were later at Inugu, known as Laings graveyard. Finally they were in action at Sekombo's when the commanding officer, Major F. Kershaw, was killed on the 5/8/1896 (see lot 68).

Shortly afterwards Rhodes began negotiations with the Matabele, and during this period operations were suspended, but Col. H. Plumer, who did not believe in idleness, kept the men at drill. The Scouts were not included and were in the process of being disbanded. Jesser-

Coope however was engaged in building a road from the Matobos across to the Gwanda road on their western fringe and 'completed a nice piece of work over the pass descending into the Tuli River Valley.'

He was transport officer to a large patrol that set out from Fort Filabusi early in 1897 for the Mpateni area of Belingwe to search for arms; they established a fort at Mpateni.

In 1898 he commanded the escort to Capt. A. C. Lawley, the Administrator, when he went to North Western Rhodesia to obtain a concession from King Lewanika of Barotseland.

He served in the Southern Rhodesia Volunteers in the Boer War of 1899–1902 and was present at the Relief of Mafeking. In June 1902 he joined the Public Works Dept. in Matabeleland, and in 1904 became paymaster for that department.

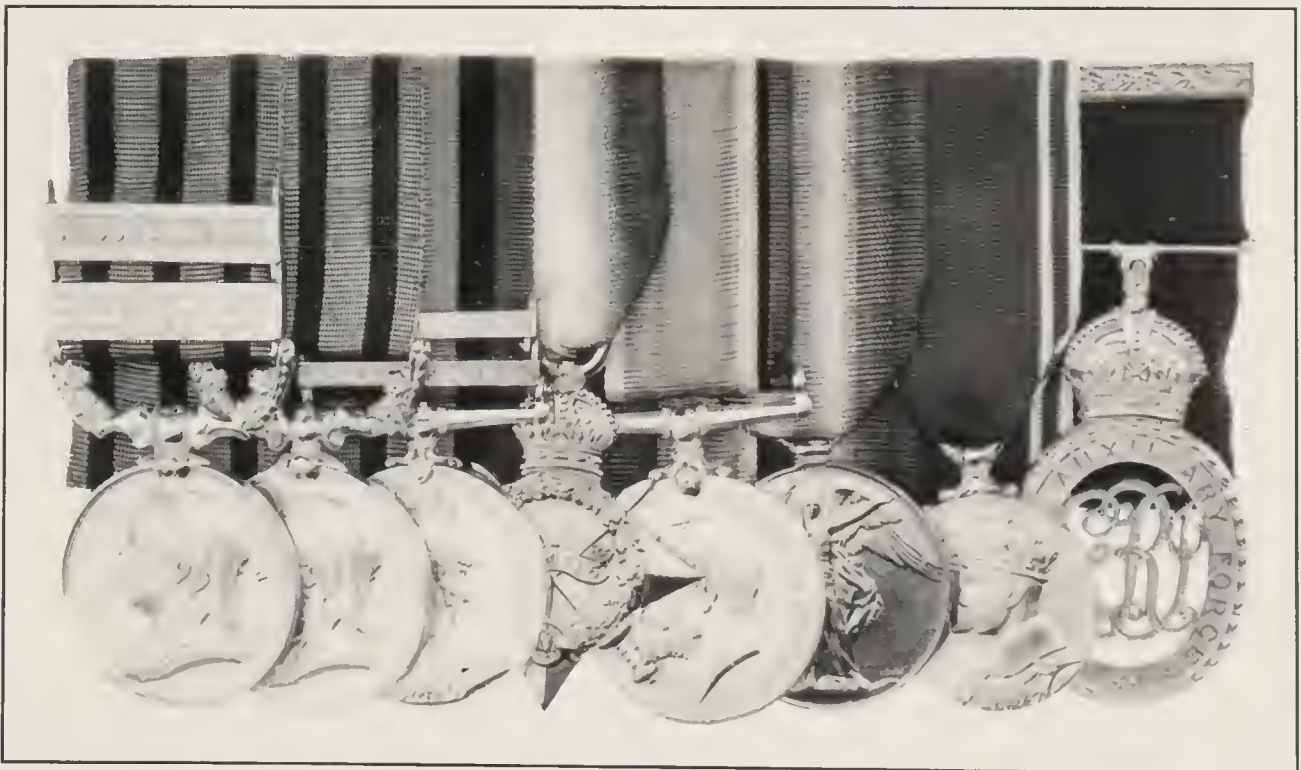
He was the first manager of the B.S.A. Company's Rhodesdale Estate, and was later manager of the Anglo-French Ranch at Belingwe.

He continued as a member of the Southern Rhodesia Volunteers and served with the 2nd Rhodesia Regiment in German East Africa in 1915, commanding C Company of his regiment. In November of the same year he was promoted Major, and was presented with the Long Service Medal by the Administrator. He was in temporary command of the 2nd Rhodesia Regt. on 31/8/1916, but relinquished his commission on the grounds of ill health on 4/5/1917. He was afterwards on the Defence Force Reserve of Officers.

He was made a Freeman of the City of Salisbury in 1935. During the railway strike of February, 1929, he commanded the special constables at Bulawayo. He was a well-known and much-respected citizen of Bulawayo and died on 29/6/1950 at Buenos Aires, Argentina, in his 83rd year.

Only 59 Mashonaland 1890 medals were issued with 2 clasps. It is unusual to find it in company with the original issue as the B.S.A. Company went to unusual lengths to ensure that the correct exchange of medals took place.

£1400–1800



- 299 An interesting pair to Mr. Harry L. Bernstein, an Armourer in the employ of the Maxim Company, attached to the West African Frontier Force, late Lieutenant in Raaf's Column.

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY MEDAL 1890–97, reverse Matabeleland 1893 (Lieut., Raaf's Column); EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887–1900, 1 clasp, 1897–98 (Mr., W.A.F.F.), mounted court style for display, *extremely fine* (2)

Both medals confirmed on the appropriate rolls, the first showing him C/O The Maxim Company, Cartridge Works, Dartford, the second giving him as one of three civilian armourers attached to the W.A.F.F. Corps during the operations in 1897–98.

£350–450

- 300 A very rare Mafeking group of three to Captain the Hon. Douglas Henry Marsham, British South Africa Police, late Bedford Regiment, the first officer killed during the epic Defence of Mafeking

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY MEDAL 1890–97, reverse Matabeleland 1893 (Lieut. Honble., 4th Bedfd. Regt.); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Mafeking (Capt. Hon., B.S.A. Police), officially engraved naming; BADEN-POWELL MEMORIAL MEDALLION 1899–1900, bronze, 70 mm diameter, edge engraved (Captain Hon. D. Marsham. British South Africa Police. Killed Mafeking 31 Oct. 1899. Col. Robert Baden-Powell 1902), *good very fine or better* (3)

Captain the Hon. Douglas Henry Marsham, the third son of Earl Romney, was born in 1871 and educated at Charterhouse. Before joining the Bedfordshire Regiment, he served for some time in the Bechuanaland Border Police, prior to the existence of the B.S.A. Company's own Police. The principal duty of the B.B. Police at that time was to act as a frontier guard against Boer aggression in Bechuanaland. He served as Lieutenant in the 4th Bn. Bedford Regiment, in the Matabele War of 1893, earning a medal unique to that regiment. He was present at the defence of Mafeking with the B.S.A. Police and was killed in action on 31 October, 1899, at the attack on Canon Kopje. He was buried in the cemetery at Mafeking, and his name is inscribed on the tablet in the War Memorial Cloister erected at Charterhouse.

Colonel Baden-Powell mentioned him in his despatch dated 18 May, 1900, published in the *London Gazette*, 8 February, 1901.



Canon Kopje

On the last day of October, 1899, Piet Cronje, a son of the General, led an attack on Canon Kopje, the southern outpost held by Colonel Walford and 45 men of the B.S.A. Police. This position was recognized as of the most vital importance in the defence of Mafeking, and if captured a Boer gun would have Mafeking entirely at its mercy. Recognized as such, it had been severely and constantly shelled by the enemy since the commencement of the siege. It was after one of these severe bombardments that a large number of dismounted burghers were to be seen advancing through the long grass. Instantly the parapets of the trenches were manned, and without cover the B.S.A. Police, with the assistance of two Maxims, opened fire on the enemy. Time after time the Boers came within charging distance, and time after time they were repulsed by our men. Eventually the advancing Boer forces wavered, then halted

and finally fled towards their horses which were judiciously located in the rear, whilst our garrison continued their fusillade on the retreating Boers. During this action Capt. the Hon. D. Marsham and Capt. Charles A. K. Pechell with two Sergeants and two troopers were killed, and five men were wounded. Captain Marsham was struck by a rifle bullet in turning to render some assistance to a wounded comrade. As he attempted to do this a second bullet passed through his chest, and a moment later he was dead, just as a third bullet passed through his shoulder. It was as fine a death as any soldier could perhaps have chosen, and it had the crowning mercy of being instantaneous. Of the Boer force it is estimated that their loss was far greater than our own and it included Piet Cronje who gallantly led the assault. A pathetic funeral followed, the honoured dead being wrapped in the Union Jack, and buried by the grim light of a lantern. There was no Dead March, nor were any volleys fired, but the dumb grief of the community told its own tale of mourning.

£1500–2000



301 A scarce group of three to Captain Alfred Cosgrove, Cape Mounted Rifles

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY MEDAL 1890–97, reverse Matabeleland 1893 (Sergt., C.M.R.); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Wepener, Transvaal, Wittebergen (Capt., Cape M.R.); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA, 2 clasps (Capt., Cape M.R.), mounted court syle for display, *very fine or better* (3)

Only 37 medals for Matabeleland 1893 were issued to the Cape Mounted Rifles, making the combination with Wepener very scarce.

£350–400

- 302 Pair: Sergeant Charles H. Bodle, Salisbury Horse, late 6th Inniskilling Dragoons
BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY MEDAL 1890–97, reverse Matabeleland 1893,
1 clasp, Rhodesia 1896 (Sergt., Salisbury Horse); LONG SERVICE AND GOOD
CONDUCT, V.R. (1111 Sergt., 6/Dragns.) mounted court style for display, *nearly extremely
fine* (2)

Charles H. Bodle was born at Alfriston, near Lewes, Sussex, in 1852. At the age of 18 years he joined the 6th Dragoons at Brighton on 2 November 1870. He served with them in the campaigns in Transvaal, 1881, Zululand, 1884–8, and Bechuanaland, 1885. He was discharged from the 6th Dragoons on 13 June 1890, having been awarded the long service medal in the previous year. He moved to Rhodesia where his brother William (later Brigadier, C.M.G.) was one of the founding members of the B.S.A. Police. He served in Matabeleland in 1893 as a Sergeant in the Salisbury Horse, and in Rhodesia in 1896 as a Corporal with the Bulawayo Field Force.

£300–350



- 303 A scarce group of three to Lieutenant Philip Gwynne, British South Africa Police
BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY MEDAL 1890–97, reverse Matabeleland 1893, 2
clasps, Rhodesia 1896, Mashonaland 1897, (Ord. Rm. Sgt., Victoria Column), the clasps
joined for mounting purposes; QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 1 clasp, Rhodesia
(Lieut., B.S.A. Police); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA, 2 clasps (Lt., B.S.A. Police), mounted
court style for display, some small edge knocks, otherwise *good very fine* (3)

Approximately 85 medals for Matabeleland 1893 were issued with two clasps.

Philip Gwynne served as Orderly Room Sergeant in the Victoria Column in 1893, as Lieutenant in the Mashonaland Mounted Police Corps in 1896, and in the B.S.A. Police in 1897, with whom he served throughout the Boer War in Rhodesia.

£500–600

- 304 **Pair: Trooper E. C. Lagen, British South Africa Police**
 BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY MEDAL 1890–97, reverse Rhodesia 1896 (Troopr., B.S.A. Police); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 1 clasp, Rhodesia (925 Tpr., B.S.A. Police), together with a B.S.A. Police Shooting Medal in silver, unnamed, the three mounted court style for display, *good very fine* (3)
 Edwin Charles Lagen was the son of Walter and Louisa Lagen of Guelph, Ontario, Canada. He was discharged from the B.S.A. Police on 26 November, 1900, and later worked at Blanket Mine, Gwanda.
 £200–240
- 305 **A Jameson Raid pair to Captain Edward Allen Wood, South African Constabulary, late Matabeleland Relief Force**
 BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY MEDAL 1890–97, reverse Rhodesia 1896 (Lieut., M.R.F.); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 2 clasps, Relief of Mafeking, Transvaal (Capt., S.A.C.), mounted court style for display, light contact marks, otherwise nearly *extremely fine* (2)
 Captain Edward Allen Wood rode in the Jameson Raid in the Bechuanaland Border Police column under the command of Lieut-Colonel Raleigh Grey, 6th Dragoons. He served with the Matabeleland Relief Force during the rebellion in 1896, and was present at the relief of Mafeking with the South African Constabulary.
 £400–500
- 306 **Pair: Lieutenant C. F. Lawson, Kimberley Light Horse, late Matabeleland Relief Force**
 BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY MEDAL 1890–97, reverse Rhodesia 1896 (Sergt., M.R.F.); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 2 clasps, Defence of Kimberley, Paardeberg (Lieut., Kim. Lt. Horse), mounted court style for display, *nearly extremely fine* (2)
 Approximately 151 medals were issued for the Defence of Kimberley in combination with Paardeberg.
 £250–350
- 307 **Three: Regimental Sergeant-Major J. G. Rogers, Pietersberg Light Horse, late Commander-in-Chief's Body Guard and Gwelo Volunteers**
 BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY MEDAL 1890–97, reverse Rhodesia 1896 (Sergt., Gwelo Volunteers); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Rhodesia, Orange Free State, Transvaal (22665 S.S. Maj., C. in C. Bdy. Gd.); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA, 2 clasps (363 R.S. Maj., Pietersburg L.H.), mounted court style for display, edge knocks to first, otherwise *nearly extremely fine* (3)
 £200–250

- 308 A good Jameson Raid group of six to Sergeant William Pescod, Imperial Light Horse, who was mentioned for gallantry during the Boer War and killed in action in German South West Africa in 1915

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY MEDAL 1890–97, reverse Rhodesia 1896 (Tpr., M.M.P. Corps); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 5 clasps, Elandslaagte, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (105 Serjt., Natal F.A.) officially re-impressed naming, note order of clasps; KING'S SOUTH AFRICA, 2 clasps (87 T.Serjt.-Maj., S.A.C.); 1914–15 STAR (Sjt., 2nd I.L.H.); BRITISH WAR and VICTORY MEDALS, bi-lingual issue (Sjt., 2nd I.L.H.), mounted court style for display, *nearly extremely fine* (6)

William Thomas Pescod rode on the Jameson Raid and was sent back on the 'Harlech Castle' to England. He served with the Natal Field Artillery in the Boer War and was awarded the clasps for Elandslaagte, Relief of Ladysmith and Transvaal to his Queen's Medal. As Troop Sergeant-Major in the South African Constabulary he earned the additional clasps for Cape Colony and Orange Free State as well as the King's medal. He was mentioned in despatches by Lord Kitchener, 1 June, 1902, 'For gallantry and good service in action on the Vaal River in February, 1902.' During the Great War he served with the 2nd Imperial Light Horse and was killed in action at Gibeon Siding, German South West Africa, in 1915, one of approximately 29 killed in this campaign. Two of his five brothers were killed at Gallipoli. Sold with further research and his original discharge certificate from the S.A.C. dated 14 March 1903.

£550–650

- 309 Pair: Trooper W. Sinton, Bethune's Mounted Infantry, late Matabeleland Relief Force

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY MEDAL 1890–97, reverse Rhodesia 1896 (Troopr., M.R.F.); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 7 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek, S.A. 1901 (499 Tpr., Bethune's M.I.) mounted court style for display, *extremely fine* (2)

£200–250

- 310 Thre: Corporal George Tokely, South African Labour Corps, late Bechuanaland Field Force

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY MEDAL 1890–97, reverse Rhodesia 1896 (Troopr., G. Troop B.F.F.); BRITISH WAR and VICTORY MEDALS, bi-lingual issue (Cpl., S.A.N.L.C.), mounted court style for display, *nearly extremely fine* (3)

George Tokely was born in England and arrived in Rhodesia in 1896 with Mr. William Loggie, one of the sub-contractors of the Rhodesian Railways. He became associated with a number of mining properties. On the outbreak of the Great War in 1914, he volunteered despite his age, and joined the Labour Corps serving with them in France. He died in Salisbury at the age of 60 on 9 June, 1927.

£100–150

- 311 Pair: Captain C. W. Soden, B.S.A. Police

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY MEDAL 1890–97, reverse Mashonaland 1897 (Capt., B.S.A. Police); JUBILEE 1897, silver, named, sold with an E. & W. Africa medal without clasp, unofficially named to the Sierra Leone Frontier Police, to which the recipient does not appear to be entitled, the group mounted court style for display, *nearly very fine* (3)

£250–300

312 Family group

Captain J. J. Reynard, Umtali Volunteers

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY MEDAL 1890–97, reverse Mashonaland 1897 (Trumpr., Umtali Vols); 1914–15 STAR (Licut); BRITISH WAR and VICTORY MEDALS (Capt.), together with a bronze medal commemorating the 40th anniversary of the occupation of Matabeleland, *very fine*

Regimental Sergeant-Major Samuel Hanley Reynard, Cape Town Highlanders, late Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (95 R.Sjt.Maj., C.T. Highrs); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA, 2 clasps (R.S. Major); BRITISH WAR MEDAL (R.S.M., R.S.); CORONATION 1902, bronze; COLONIAL AUXILIARY FORCES LONG SERVICE, E.VII.R. (R.S.Maj., D.C.S.O. C.T.Hdrs.); ARMY LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT, V.R. (8830 Cr. Sgt., D. of Corn.L.I.), *very fine and scarce*

Trooper W. J. Reynard, Kimberley Light Horse

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony, *very fine*

J. M. Reynard, South African Forces

1939–45 STAR; AFRICA STAR, clasp, 8th Army; ITALY STAR; DEFENCE and WAR MEDALS; AFRICA SERVICE MEDAL, these all officially impressed, *good very fine*

Inspector of Police G. B. Lowe

DEFENCE and WAR MEDALS; AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902–56, 1 clasp, Kenya (E 901 I.P.(R)), *good very fine*

(21)

£500–550

313 A Central Africa pair to Private Chidomfe, King's African Rifles

CENTRAL AFRICA 1891–98, no clasp (13 Pte., B.C.A. Rifles), impressed naming; AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902–56, 1 clasp, B.C.A. 1899–1900 (13 Pte., 1st K.A. Rifles), mounted court style for display, polished, *good fine and scarce*

(2)

Both medals and clasp confirmed. The British Central Africa Rifles became 1st Bn. K.A.R. where Private Chidomfe served in A Company.

£350–400

314 A good Central Africa pair to Corporal James, King's African Rifles

CENTRAL AFRICA 1891–98, 1 clasp, Central Africa 1894–98 (63 Pte., B.C.A. Rifles), impressed naming; AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902–56, 1 clasp, B.C.A. 1899–1900 (63 Corpl., 1st K.A. Rifles), mounted court style for display, minor edge knocks, otherwise *good very fine and scarce*

(2)

Corporal James served in the expeditions to Chilwa in August, 1897, and against Mpezeni in Zambia, January and February, 1898. He served in A Company K.A.R. during the operations in Central Africa in 1899 and 1900.

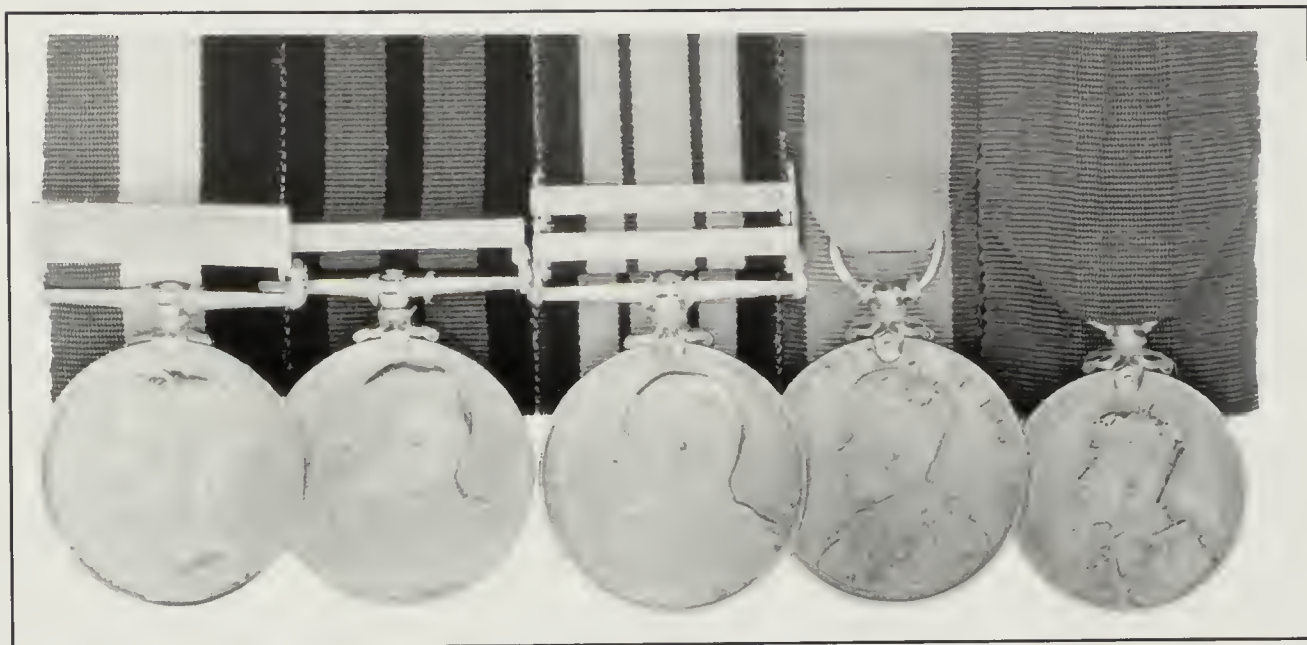
£400–500

315 A remarkable and rare group of five to Sergeant Makwinja, Nyasaland Police, late King's African Rifles

CENTRAL AFRICA 1891-98, 1 clasp, Central Africa 1894-98 (103 Pte., B.C.A. Rifles), impressed naming; ASHANTI 1900, 1 clasp, Kumassi (103 Serjt., 1st K.A.R.C.); AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 2 clasps, B.C.A. 1899-1900, Somaliland 1902-04 (103 Corpl., 1st K.A. Rifles); AFRICAN POLICE MEDAL FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE, G.V.R. (Sergeant, Nyasaland Police Force); IMPERIAL SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., crowned head, named, mounted court style for display, the first three heavily polished, the remainder *nearly very fine* (5)

Africa Police M.S.M., *Nyasaland Gazette*, 31 August 1925, No. D177 Sergeant Makwinja, Port Herald Unit.

£800-1000

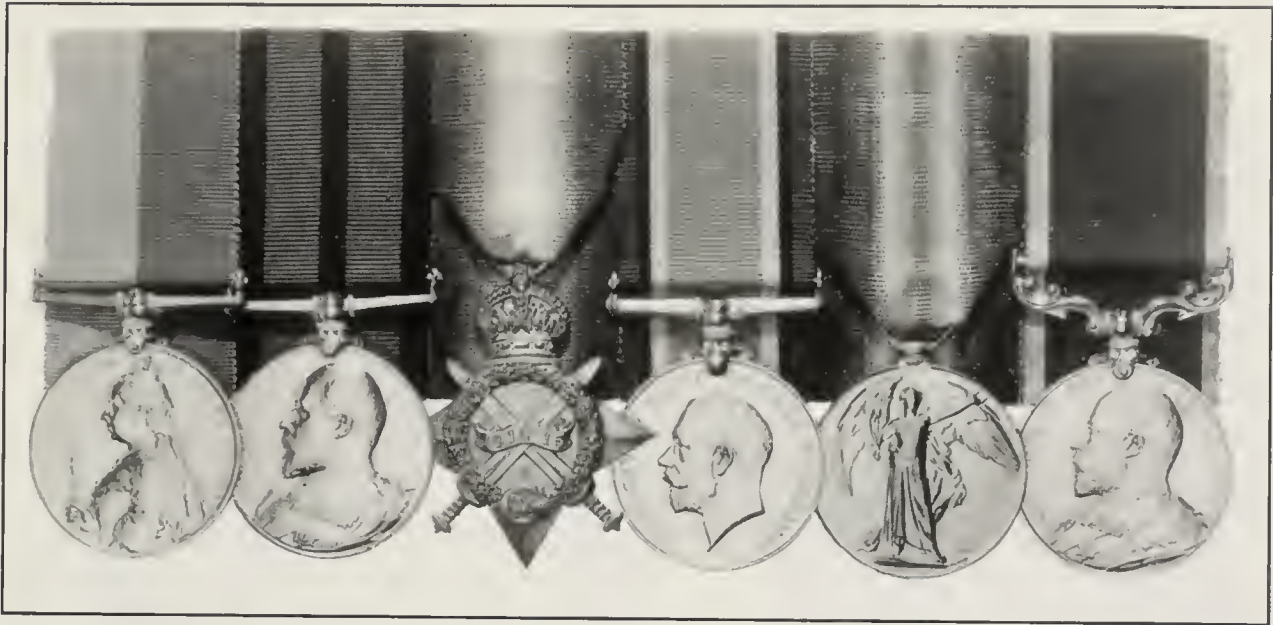


316 A very rare group of six to Armourer Sergeant A. W. Strong, Army Ordnance Corps

EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA 1897-99, no clasp (731 Armr. Serjt., A.O.C.) officially engraved naming; ASHANTI 1900, no clasp (Armr.-Serjt., A.O.C.) high relief bust; 1914-15 STAR (Armr. Q.M.Sjt., A.O.C.); BRITISH WAR and VICTORY MEDALS (A-1357 W.O. Cl. 1, A.O.C.); LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT, E.VII.R. (731 Ar.Q.M.Sjt., A.O.C.), mounted court style for display, light contact marks on first two, otherwise *nearly extremely fine* (6)

Although the East and Central Africa medal was normally issued with one or more clasps, at least three British recipients are confirmed as receiving no clasp medals.

£550-650

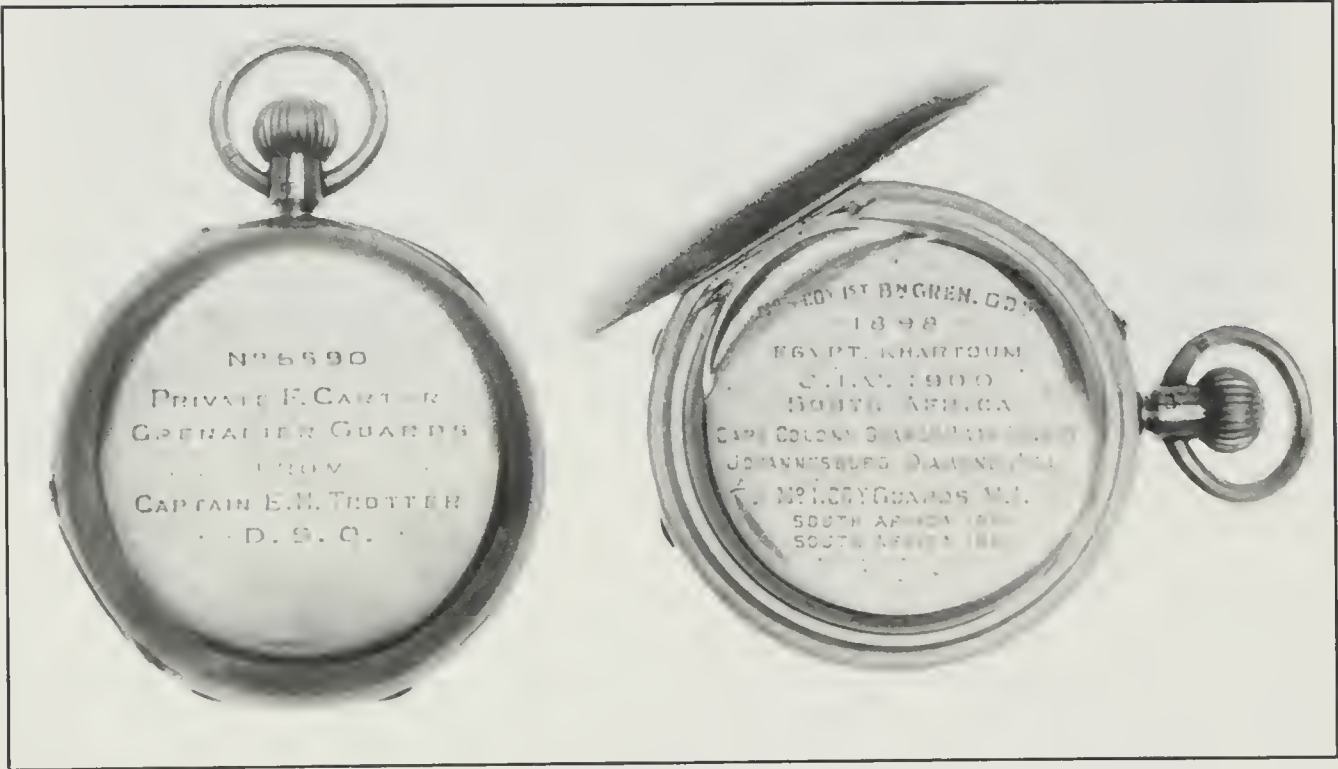


317 A Sudan, Boer War group of three with a presentation watch to Private F. C. Carter, Grenadier Guards

QUEEN'S SUDAN 1896-7 (6590 Pte., 1/Gren.Gds.); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, S.A. 1901, S.A. 1902 (6590 Pte., Grenadier Gds.); KHEDIVE'S SUDAN 1896-1908, 1 clasp, Khartoum (Pte., Gren. Gds.); Silver Cased Half-Hunter Pocket Watch, by Hamilton & Inches of Edinburgh, watchmakers to the King and the Admiralty, hallmarked Edinburgh 1897, the outer case engraved 'No. 6590 Private F. Carter, Grenadier Guards, from Captain E. H. Trotter, D.S.O.,' the inner case with the inscription 'No. 3 Coy. 1st Bn. Gren. Gds, 1898, Egypt-Khartoum, C.I.V. 1900, South Africa, Cape Colony, Orange River Colony, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, No. 1 Coy. Guards M.I., South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902,' in good working order, the group mounted court style for display, *good very fine and better* (4)

Private Carter served initially with the C.I.V. in South Africa, No. 1552, earning the first four clasps to his Queen's medal in that unit. He transferred back to the Grenadier Guards, Mounted Infantry, for the remainder of the war. It would seem that he was Captain Trotter's batman or private servant throughout the campaigns in the Sudan and South Africa.

£350-450

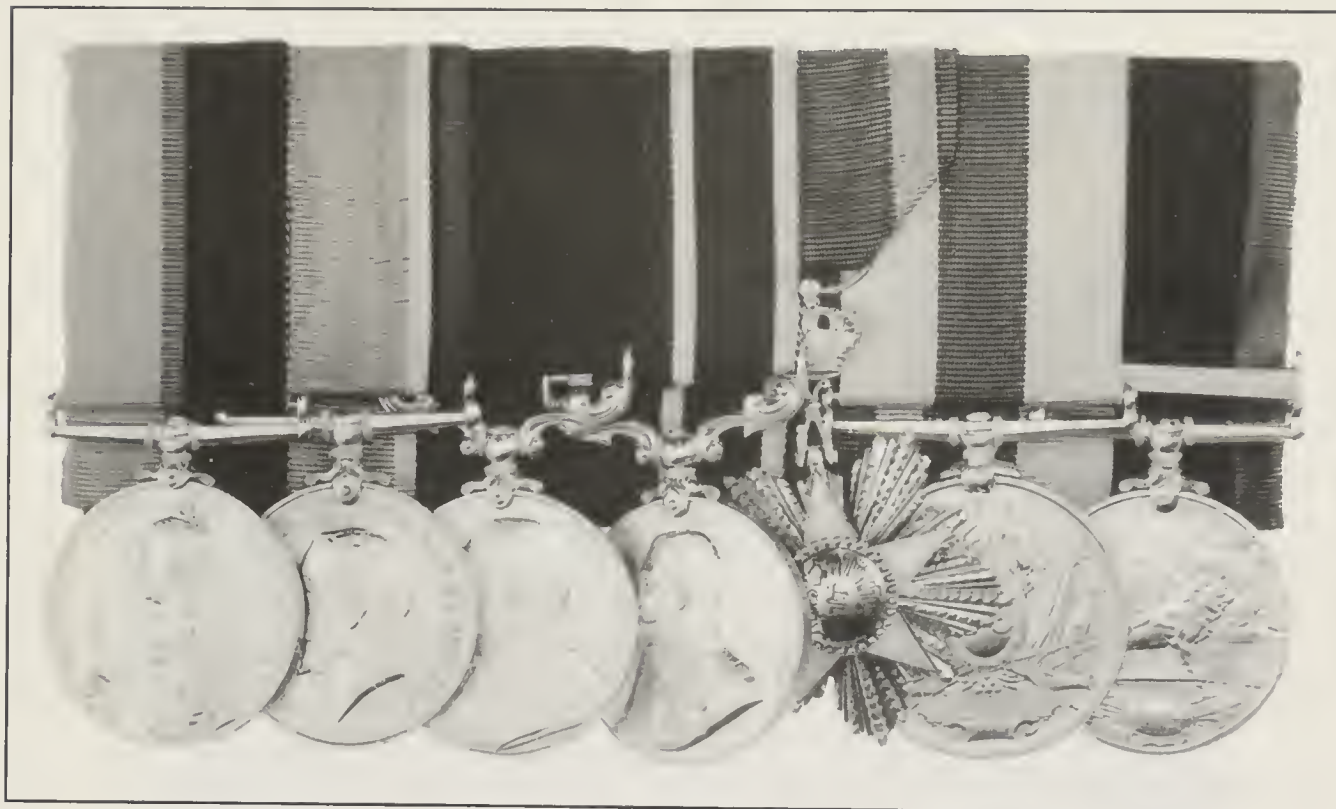


318 A rare Sudan long service group of seven to Warrant Officer Class 1 G. Fitzgerald, North Staffordshire Regiment, late Egyptian Army

QUEEN'S SUDAN 1896–7 (L/Sgt., S.D.S. E.A.), initials given as 'G.L.'; BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914–1918 (W.O. CL 1, N. Staff. R.); ARMY LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT, E.V.I.R. (C.Sjt., N. Staff. R.); ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R. (Sergt. Major, N. Staff. R.), rank corrected; Egypt, ORDER OF THE NILE, 5th class breast badge, in silver, gilt and enamel; KHEDIVE'S SUDAN 1896–1908, no clasp, unnamed; KHEDIVE'S SUDAN 1910–21, 1 clasp, Nyima 1917–18, unnamed, mounted court style for display, sometime 'silvered' but otherwise *very fine and a rare combination of awards* (7)

Order of the Nile verified in the *Egyptian War Office Gazette*, 9 October, 1919.

£500–600



319 A rare group of seven to Colonel A. Bain, Electrical Engineers and Local African Forces, late Royal Irish Constabulary

ASHANTI STAR 1896, unnamed; QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (Major, R.E.); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA, 2 clasps (Major, Elec. Engr. R.E.); AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902–56, 1 clasp, N. Nigeria 1906 (C. Com. Maj., N.N.C.); CORONATION 1911, unnamed; TERRITORIAL DECORATION, G.V.R.; VOLUNTEER FORCE LONG SERVICE, E.VII.R. (Major, Elec. Engrs. London Div. Vols.), mounted court style for display, *good very fine* (7)

Colonel A. Bain served in the Ashanti Expedition of 1896 where he gained an unique award for the Royal Irish Constabulary, attached to the advanced guard of Hausas. He was afterwards appointed Camp Commandant at Ossian Kwanti and later at Suta. His Ashanti Star was issued via the Colonial Office on 5 September, 1896. He saw extensive service during the Boer War, including actions at Elands River and Rhenoster River, and was twice mentioned in despatches. According to the K.S.A. medal roll which Bain himself signs, only 6 Electrical Engineers were entitled. He was afterwards engaged in the North Nigerian Expedition of 1906, a punitive outing which Winston Churchill nearly postponed, since he could see no reason why 'these savage tribes should not be allowed to eat each other without restraint.'

£600–700



320 A rare bronze pair to Dooly Bearer Narayan Rama, Native Field Hospital Corps
QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, no clasp, bronze issue (617 Dhooly Bearer, S. & T. Corps); AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902–56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1902–04, bronze issue (617 Dly. Br., 65th N.F.H.C.), mounted court style for display, cleaned, otherwise *very fine and rare* (2)

Narayan Rama is shown on the return for his unit as being present at Belfast, Elandsplaagte, Defence of Ladysmith and Laing's Nek.

£350–400

- 321 Three: Sergeant H. W. Heekes, Southern Rhodesian Forces
 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, no clasp (Cpl., Vryburg T.G.); SOUTHERN RHODESIA SERVICE MEDAL 1939–45, unnamed; COLONIAL AUXILIARY FORCES LONG SERVICE, G.V.R. (Sergt., Southern Rhodesia Volunteers), mounted court style, the first with surface scratch and polished, about *very fine and better* (3)
 £250–300
- 322 Pair: Private H. Robinson, King's Royal Rifle Corps
 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 1 clasp, Talana (Pte., K.R.R.C.); IMPERIAL SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R. (Henry Robinson), *good very fine* (2)
 Recipient was wounded at Farquhar's Farm on 30 October, 1899.
 £100–150
- 323 Pair: Captain W. E. Chapman, Kimberley Town Guard
 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Kimberley (Capt., Kimb. Town Guard), officially re-impressed; KIMBERLEY STAR 1899–1900, hallmark letter 'a,' mounted court style for display, about *very fine or better* (2)
 £150–200
- 324 A rare K.S.A. group of three to Chief Bosun C. G. Reypert, Royal Navy
 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (Btswn., R.N., H.M.S. Doris); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA, 2 clasps (Boatswain, R.N.); BRITISH WAR MEDAL (Ch. Bosn, R.N.), mounted court style for display, *good very fine and the second extremely rare especially to an officer* (3)
 Only 31 K.S.A.'s to the Royal Navy and Royal Marines, this issue being unique to a naval recipient from H.M.S. *Doris*.
 £600–800



- 325 Pair: Warrant Officer Class II J. I. Thompson, S.A.S.C., late Imperial Military Railways

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 1 clasp, Transvaal (Mr., Imp. Mil. Rly.), single initial 'J'; BRITISH WAR MEDAL (2nd C./W.O., S.A.S.C., T. & R.), one or two edge knocks, *very fine* (2)

£60–80

- 326 A rare Kimberley group of three including the unauthorised Mayor's Medal to Lieutenant K. C. Elliott, Kimberley Town Guard

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Kimberley (Lieut., Kimberley Town Gd.); KIMBERLEY STAR 1899–1900, hallmark 'a'; KIMBERLEY MEDAL 1899–1900, obverse, Flying Victory, reverse, 'To the Gallant Defenders of Kimberley,' the suppressed issue, mounted court style for display, *very fine and better and extremely rare* (3)

Lieutenant K. C. Elliott commanded Section S IV, M Company, No. 2 Redoubt, situated at Kimberley Mine.

£700–900



- 327 Seven: Lieutenant and Quarter-Master W. J. Simpson, South African Forces
 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 2 clasps, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (Scrij., Durban L.I.); NATAL REBELLION 1906, 1 clasp, 1906 (Lt., Natal Rangers), initial corrected, engraved in running script as issued to officers; 1914–15 STAR (R.S.M., 1st Infantry); BRITISH WAR and VICTORY MEDALS (2nd C./W.O., 1st Infantry); COLONIAL AUXILIARY FORCES DECORATION, G.V.R. (Lt. & Q.M., 1st Infy. (D.L.I.)); COLONIAL AUXILIARY FORCES LONG SERVICE, E.VII.R. (Sergeant, D.L.I.), mounted court style for display, slight contact wear but generally *very fine, scarce* (7)
 £400–500
- 328 Pair: Trumpeter C. Turbridge, British South Africa Police
 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 2 clasps, Defence of Mafeking, Transvaal (Tptr., B.S.A. Police); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA, 2 clasps (Tpr., B.S.A. Police), mounted court style for display, *very fine or better and scarce* (2)
 The only Trumpeter of this unit entitled to the Mafeking clasp.
 £550–650
- 329 A scarce Sudan group of six to Major A. Wise, Connaught Rangers
 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 2 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith (Lieut., 1st Connaught Rang.); BRITISH WAR and VICTORY MEDALS (Major); Egypt, ORDER OF THE NILE, 3rd class neck badge in silver, gilt and enamels; Turkey, ORDER OF OSMANIEH, 4th class breast badge in silver-gilt and enamels; KHEDIVE'S SUDAN 1896–1908, 1 clasp, Nyima, unnamed as issued; together with a contemporary group of three miniatures comprising Q.S.A., Osmanieh and Khedive's Sudan, *good very fine and better* (9)
 Major Alexander Wise was present at the Relief of Ladysmith, Colenso and action at Spion Kop. He was severely wounded during operations at Tugela Heights, 14–24 February, 1900. He was one of approximately 27 British officers who served with the force under Kaimakam Lempriere Bey in the Nyima Hills expedition in 1908, for which he received the Order of the Osmanieh and Sudan medal. He served in the Great War being mentioned in despatches, *London Gazette*, 4 June, 1919, and is additionally entitled to the 1914 star.
 £500–600
- 330 Pair: Corporal B. R. Lagerwall, Durban Light Infantry
 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 2 clasps, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal (Bandsman, Durban L.I.); NATAL REBELLION 1906, no clasp (Cpl., Durban Light Infantry), mounted for wearing, contact wear, about *very fine* (2)
 £130–150
- 331 Three: C.Q.M. Sergeant J. Whaley, S.A.N.L.C., late Imperial Hospital Corps
 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 2 clasps, Natal, South Africa 1901 (Leader, Imp. Hosp. Corps); BRITISH WAR and VICTORY MEDALS, bi-lingual issue (C.Q.M.S., S.A.N.L.C.), *scarce*;
 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (Tpr. W. S. Whaley, W. Prov. M.R.), generally *very fine* (4)
 £100–150

- 332 **A scarce pair to Civilian Wheelwright D. Duff, Army Service Corps**
 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal (Civ. Whlr., A.S.C.); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA, no clasps (Civ. Whlr., A.S.C.), mounted court style for display, about *extremely fine and highly unusual* (2)
 The official K.S.A. roll confirms that the recipient was sent a no clasp award.
 £200–300
- 333 **Pair: Lieutenant T. G. Beach, Uitenhage Volunteer Rifles**
 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (Lieut., Uitenhage V.R.); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA, 2 clasps (Lieut., Uitenhage V.R.), mounted for wearing, *very fine or better* (2)
 £80–120
- 334 **Five: Scouting Sergeant H. P. Young, Kitchener's Fighting Scouts and Field Intelligence Department**
 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (Tpr., Kitchener's F.S.); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA, 2 clasps (Scout, F.I.D.); 1914–15 STAR (Sjt., 6th Infantry); BRITISH WAR and VICTORY MEDALS, bi-lingual issue (Sjt., 6th Infantry), mounted court style for display, polished, about *very fine* (5)
 £100–150

335 A scarce long service group of three to Sergeant F. Stembridge, Cape Mounted Rifles

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (Serjt., Cape M.R.); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA, 2 clasps (Serjt., Cape M.R.); CAPE OF GOOD HOPE LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT, V.R. (3rd Cl. Sgt., Cape Mtd. Rifles), mounted court style for display, about *extremely fine and very scarce* (3)

Sergeant Frederick William Stembridge was born at Ilminster in Somerset on 23 August 1861 and volunteered for the Cape Mounted Rifles in England in 1879, although two stone overweight. He joined his unit at Umtata and over the next few years travelled extensively in South Africa. Among other interesting achievements, he is credited with escorting Cecil Rhodes into Rhodesia in 1890, in addition to chasing General Smuts out of the Cape to O'Okiep after the latter mounted a raid. He was finally discharged in 1903, having notched up over twenty years service, and accompanied John Merriman on his travels around South Africa. Stembridge next joined the Police at Hermanus and in 1914 he became the Doorman at Parliament House, Cape Town. Another appointment followed at the Old Supreme Court before he became Caretaker at the Law Courts in Kerron Street. He died in this position during late 1935, having been in Government service for 52 years.

Approximately 100 Victorian Cape of Good Hope Long Service medals issued.

£600–800



PTE. F. STEMBRIDGE
Standing back right.

336 **Three: Captain C. R. Ottley, Natal Police**

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 3 clasps, Natal, Transvaal, Orange Free State (Sub. Insptr., Natal Police), last clasp unofficially riveted; KING'S SOUTH AFRICA, 2 clasps (Sub. Inspector, Natal Police); NATAL REBELLION 1906, 1 clasp, 1906 (Capt., Natal Police), engraved in running script as issued to officers, mounted court style for display, slight contact wear, about *very fine or better* (3)

Captain C. R. Ottley is stated on the medal roll to have seen service with the 4th Imperial Yeomanry during the Boer War, in addition to acting as A.D.C. to Lieutenant-General Lyttelton. He is mentioned in H. P. Holt's *History of the Mounted Police of Natal* (John Murray, London, 1913).

£250–350

337 **Three: Captain H. Chapman, Canadian Forces, late Yorkshire Regiment and British South Africa Police**

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 3 clasps, Rhodesia, Relief of Mafeking, Transvaal (Lieut., B.S.A. Police); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA, 2 clasps (Cpt., B.S.A. Police); 1914–15 STAR (Capt., York R.), *very fine* (3)

Harold Chapman was born in 1877 and after attending Eton he opted for a colonial life, joining the British South Africa Police in Southern Rhodesia during 1897. He possibly fought in the Matabeleland and Mashonaland rebellions, although no official entitlement has yet been traced for the medal, and in the Boer War he was with General Plumer's column at the Relief of Mafeking. He resigned in 1910 and settled in Vancouver.

On the outbreak of hostilities in 1914, Chapman returned to the U.K. and was gazetted a Captain in the 6th Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment, sailing to Gallipoli with his unit soon afterwards, where due to mounting casualties he found himself a Battalion Commander with the temporary rank of Major. He was subsequently wounded and invalided home where he relinquished his commission. However, as soon as his health was restored, Chapman joined a Canadian Regiment as a Private and once more set sail for the Front. **Recommended for the Military Medal 'for great courage and ability displayed in an attack,'** he was killed in action in May 1917. He is commemorated on the Vimy Memorial.

See John Sly's article, '*Dulce et Decorum est ...*,' O.M.R.S. Journal, Winter 1984, for further details.

£250–300

338 **Pair: Trooper E. B. Gooyer, Southern Rhodesia Volunteers, late Cape Railway Sharpshooters and Imperial Light Horse**

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 3 clasps, Rhodesia, Relief of Mafeking, Transvaal (Pte., Cape Rly. Shptrs); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA, 2 clasps (Tpr., S. Rhod. Vols.), *good very fine* (2)

£150–250

339 **The important Australian Boer War pair to Major John McLeod-Cameron, who raised and commanded Cameron's Victorian Scouts**

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Rhodesia, Orange Free State, Transvaal (Captain, Victorian Scts.); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA, 2 clasps (Major, C.C. Forces), mounted court style for display, *good very fine and better* (2)

Major John McLeod-Cameron is confirmed on the medal rolls for both medals, serving with Cameron's Victorian Scouts from 4 April, 1900, to 23 June, 1901, and Cape Colonial Forces from 1 December, 1901, to 31 May, 1902. He was promoted Captain, 22 June, 1900, and became Major in the Cape Colony Colonial Forces, as Commandant at Aberdeen and Carnarvon. He served until the termination of the war.

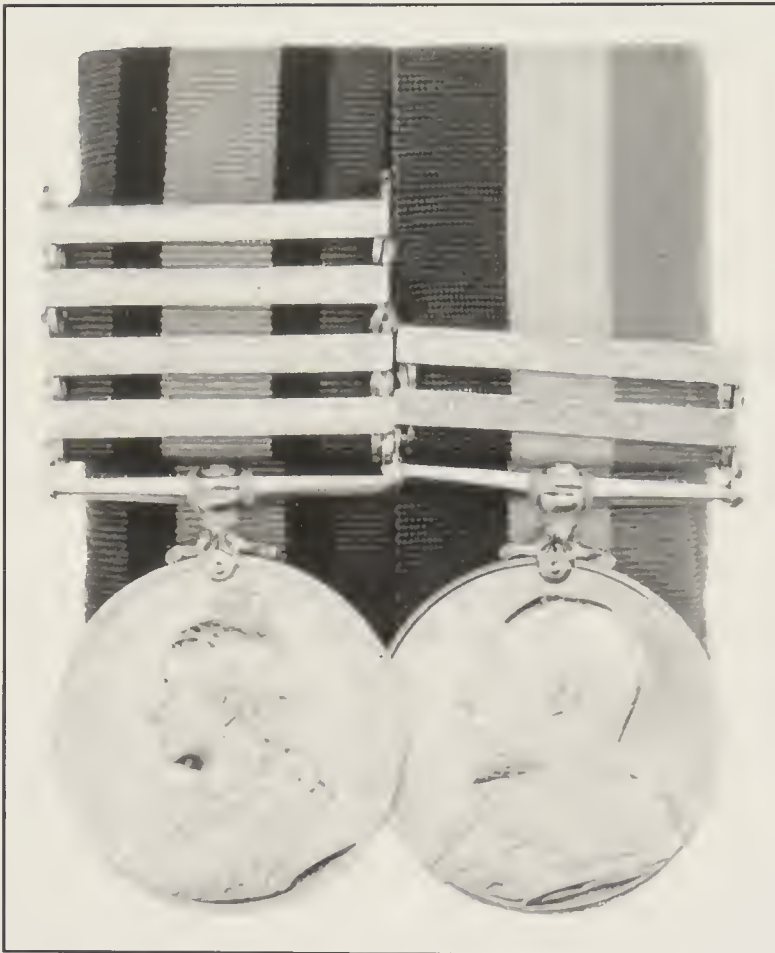
Cameron's Victorian Scouts

Cameron's Scouts were part of the Victorian Third (Bushmen's) Contingent. It was a group of 24 men raised by one, Lieut. John McLeod Cameron, for special service. He provided them with mounts except where they had their own. They were part of the main contingent and were armed and equipped as the rest of the Third Bushmen. The establishment was one Lieutenant, one Sergeant, two Corporals, twenty one Privates with 33 horses.

The Third Bushmen arrived at Beira on 3 April 1900 and proceeded to Rhodesia. They were attached to the Rhodesian Field Force. Cameron's Scouts remained at Marandellas whilst the rest of the force proceeded to Bulawayo, Mafeking and Rustenburg. At a later date Cameron's Scouts proceeded by train from Bulawayo to Mafeking, rejoining the main RFF. Whilst at Marandellas they became bodyguard to General Sir Frederick Carrington. When the RFF left Mafeking they went on the march to Ottoshoop and Zeerust. At Brakfontein (near Eland's River) they fought an eight-hour engagement against a De La Rey Commando. A couple of rear guard actions were undertaken over the next few days on the way back through Marico River to Zeerust. At that point of time, a Commando under General Lemmer engaged them. They then returned to Ottoshoop. During the next couple of weeks, they were engaged on several small sniping engagements.

General Carrington ordered their return to Rhodesia and Cameron's Scouts were effectively disbanded. Capt. Cameron ensured that all those who wished to return home to Victoria were so assisted.

£800–1000



- 340 A rare Barton's Fusilier Brigade pair to Corporal R. Hughes, Royal Welsh Fusiliers
QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 4 clasps, Relief of Mafeking, Tugela Heights,
Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal (Pte., R. Welsh Fus.); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA, 2 clasps
(Corpl., Rl. Welsh Fus.), edge knocks, generally *very fine and rare* (2)

Approximately 160 Imperial troops earned the Relief of Mafeking clasp. The various Fusilier
regiments furnished 99 men to form Barton's Fusilier Brigade, including 26 from the Royal
Welsh Fusiliers.

£200–300

- 341 Pair: Captain R. R. Kennedy, Cape Colonial Forces, late Loch's Horse
QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State,
Johannesburg, Diamond Hill (Capt., Loch's Horse); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA, 2 clasps
(Capt., C.C. Forces), mounted court style for display, *very fine or better* (2)

Captain Robert Ramsay Kennedy was 30 years of age on enlistment and Scottish.

£100–150

- 342 Four: Captain E. H. Firth, Kaffrarian Rifles, later British Army
QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Wepener, Transvaal,
Wittebergen (Lieut., Kaffrn. Rif.); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA, 2 clasps (Lieut., Kaffrn. Rif.);
BRITISH WAR and VICTORY MEDALS (Capt.), mounted court style for display, polished
and thus *good fine or better* (4)

£200–250

- 343 Pair: Private E. Dayrell, Southern Nigeria Regiment, late Buckinghamshire Yeomanry

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (4845 Pte., 37th Coy. Imp. Yeo), officially re-impressed; AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902–56, 3 clasps, S. Nigeria 1903, S. Nigeria 1904, West Africa 1908 (S.N. Regt.), mounted for wear, *good very fine and scarce* (2)

£350–450



- 344 Four: Major A. H. C. Walker-Leigh, Royal Munster Fusiliers, late South African Light Horse

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Laing's Nek, Belfast (Lieut., S.A. Lt. Horse), the first clasp a tailor's copy; 1914–15 Star (Major, R. Muns. Fus.); BRITISH WAR and VICTORY MEDALS (Major), mounted court style for display, edge knocks to the first, otherwise *very fine and better* (4)

Major A. H. C. Walker-Leigh served in West Africa (N. Territories, Gold Coast) in 1899 on the expedition against the Fra Fras. He was mentioned in despatches, *London Gazette*, 24 April 1903, but no medal was issued for the expedition. In the Boer War he served with the South African Light Horse and was present at the actions at Laing's Nek, Belfast and Lydenberg. He again served in West Africa on the expedition into the Tiansi Country in 1902, when he acted as Staff Officer to the Officer Commanding. He was again mentioned in despatches, *London Gazette*, 24 April 1903, but once more no medal was issued for the expedition. During the 1914–18 War he is listed under the Royal Munster Fusiliers, Special Reserve (late 3rd Bn.), and shown as District Commissioner, Northern Territories, Gold Coast, from 12 June 1907.

£100–150

345 **A Kimberley group of three to Private Albert Bamber, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, Mounted Infantry**

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 4 clasps, Defence of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill (4305 Pte., L.N. Lanc. Regt. M.I.); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA, 2 clasps; KIMBERLEY STAR 1899–1900, date letter 'c,' reverse named, mounted court style for display with Indian Mutiny style top ribbon clasps, contact marks, *good fine and better* (3)

Sold with three original parchment discharge certificates.

Albert Bamber enlisted in the 1st Battalion L.N. Lancashire Regiment, from the 3rd Battalion Militia, on 2 December 1893. He was born in Preston, Lancashire, in 1875 and was by trade a pierceer. He was transferred to the Army Reserve in December, 1902, and discharged at Preston on 7 January, 1910.

£180–220

346 **A group of four to Captain F. W. S. Murray, 12th Lancers, who was killed in France 1914**

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (Licut., 12 R. Lancers); 1914 STAR (Capt., 12/Lrs.); BRITISH WAR and VICTORY MEDALS (Capt.), mounted court style for display, the first polished, about *very fine*, the remainder *good very fine* (4)

Captain Fane Wright Stapleton Murray was born in Hounslow in 1879, educated at Eton and commissioned into the 12th Lancers from the Militia in 1899, subsequently seeing service with his Regiment in the Boer War (medal and 4 clasps). He joined the British Expeditionary Force in 1914 and was shot through the heart in the trenches at Wytchaete, between St. Eloi and Messines, on 30 October. Due to the hurried evacuation of the Regiment in the incident concerned, Murray's body was never recovered.

£250–350

347 **Three: Sergeant J. Meder, Damant's Horse**

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 4 clasps, Defence of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Orange Free State, Transvaal (Serjt., Damant's Horse); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA, 2 clasps (Serjt., Damant's Horse); CORONATION 1902, bronze, *very fine* (3)

Only 32 Kimberley clasps to Damant's Horse. The Coronation medal is confirmed by way of the recipient's service with the 'Coronation Contingent' of Damant's Horse.

£100–150

348 **Pair: Sergeant A. G. Eyke, South African Constabulary, late 8th Hussars, servant to General Bristow**

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast (3016 Pte., 8/Hussars) initial given as 'G' only; KING'S SOUTH AFRICA, 2 clasps (2917 Serjt., S.A.C.), suspension slack on first, *nearly very fine* (2)

The medal rolls note that Private Eyke was servant to General Bristow before joining the South African Constabulary with whom he served from 1 May, 1901, to 31 May, 1902, when he was discharged by purchase. He was born in the Parish of St. Andrew's, near Hereford, and was a butcher by trade. He enlisted for the 15th Hussars in 1892 and served with them for seven years before being transferred to the Army Reserve. He was recalled six months later and posted to the 8th Hussars shortly after the outbreak of the Boer War.

£60–80

- 349 Pair: Sergeant J. C. McGregor, South African Constabulary, late Corporal Shoeing-Smith, 13th Hussars

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 5 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (3352 Cpl. Sh. Sth., 13/Hrs.) note order of clasps; KING'S SOUTH AFRICA, 2 clasps (1996 Serjt., S.A.C.), mounted court style for display, *very fine* (2)

Both medals and clasps verified.

£50–70

- 350 A group of five to Major A. W. Colley, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, who was severely wounded in the desperate affair at Blesboklaagte in 1902 and taken prisoner at Hooge in 1914 before joining the Royal Flying Corps

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Lieut., L. N. Lanc. Regt.); AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902–56, 1 clasp, S. Nigeria 1905–06 (Lieut., S.N. Regt.); 1914 STAR (Capt., L. N. Lan. R.); BRITISH WAR and VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. (Major), mounted court style for display, *very fine or better* (5)

Major Arthur Wilson Colley served in the Boer War with the Mounted Infantry from December, 1901, to May, 1902. He was severely wounded at Blesboklaagte, 12 February, 1902, when a patrol under Major Dowell was caught by a longer force under De Wet. Their horses having stampeded they were compelled to make a stand on the open veldt. Drawing together in a group they defended themselves with great bravery, the men refusing to surrender until nearly every man was killed or wounded. The Boers closed in on them firing point blank at 30 yards. After an engagement lasting nearly an hour the Boers finally disappeared but not before removing the clothing from the killed, wounded and the prisoners. Of the 3 Companies engaged, one officer was killed and seven, including Colley were wounded. Amongst the N.C.O.'s and men, 13 were killed and 60 wounded.

Lieutenant Colley was employed with the West African Frontier Force and saw service in Southern Nigeria, 1904 to 1906. He took part in the operations of the Essa Patrol, the operations against the town of Ikoto-Okotobo in the Eket country, and in the Bende-Onitsha Hinterland expedition.

Captain Colley accompanied the 1st Loyals to France on 13 August, 1914, and was taken prisoner during the Hooge-Gheluveldt fighting, 29–31 October, 1914. He was repatriated, via Switzerland, on 14 September, 1917, having been mentioned in despatches, *London Gazette*, 1 January, 1916. From November, 1917, Major Colley served with the Royal Flying Corps, and with the Royal Air Force from April, 1918 until November, 1919, with the rank of Squadron Leader.

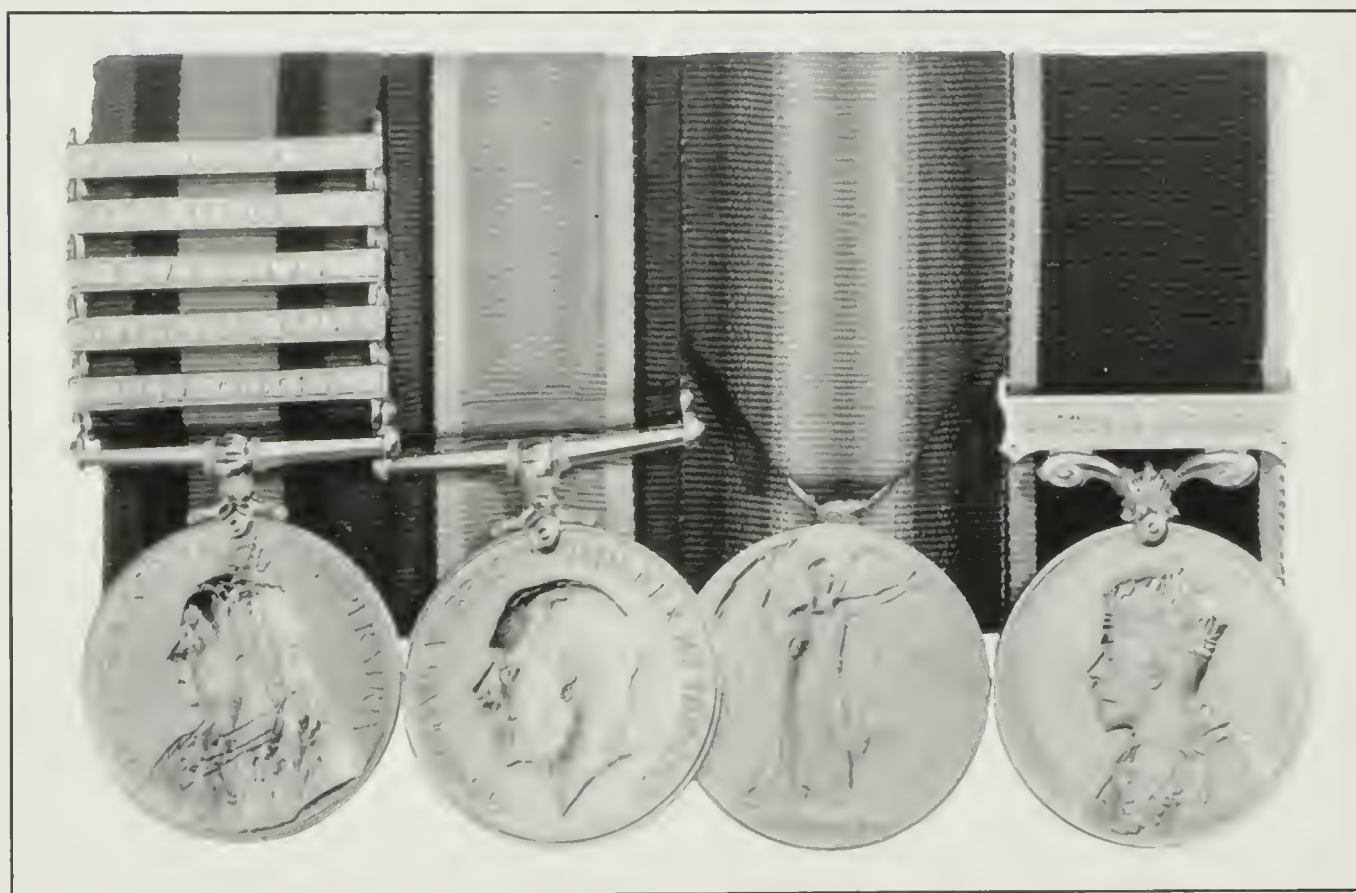
£400–500

351 A rare long service group of four to Constable A. F. Clegg, British South Africa Police, late S.A.C. and Rhodesia Native Regiment

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Tpr., S.A.C.); BRITISH WAR and VICTORY MEDALS (Sjt., Rhodesia N. Regt.); ARMY LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT, G.V.R., suspender bar 'Southern Rhodesia' (Constable, B.S.A.P.), mounted court style for display, with contact wear and polished, *good fine or better, the last very rare* (4)

Alfred Frederick Clegg joined the Royal Navy in 1907 following several years with the South African Constabulary, including service in the Boer War, but in 1910, after twice receiving voluntary discharge from the former service, he enlisted into the ranks of the British South Africa Police. With the exception of wartime employment in the Rhodesia Native Regiment, during which time he was wounded and taken prisoner, Clegg served 22 years with the B.S.A.P., and was commended for his 'promptitude and action in arresting two very dangerous criminals' on 19 April 1914. In light of a charge for drunkenness committed outside duty hours, Clegg had to personally apply for his L.S. & G.C. award which was finally granted in 1932.

£400–600



- 352 **A scarce East African M.S.M. group of six to Sergeant G. Murison, Rhodesia Regiment, late South African Constabulary and East African Road Corps**
 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (2986 3rd Cl. Tpr., S.A.C.); 1914–15 STAR (1310 Pte., 2–Rhodesia Regt.); BRITISH WAR and VICTORY MEDALS (129 Sjt., E. Afr. Road C.) the war medal officially re-impressed; SOUTH AFRICA WAR SERVICE MEDAL, 1939–45, unnamed; MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st type (1310 Pte.-A.Sjt., 2/Rhod. R.) mounted court style for display, *good very fine* (6)
 M.S.M., *London Gazette*, 7 February, 1919 for services in East Africa. This is thought to be the only M.S.M. awarded to the 2nd Rhodesia Regiment during the War.
 £120–150
- 353 **Pair: Private C. Connor, Royal Dublin Fusiliers**
 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Talana, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal (Pte., Rl. Dublin Fus.); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA, 2 clasps (Pte., Rl. Dublin Fus.), *very fine* (2)
 The Q.S.A. roll only confirms entitlement to the clasps for Talana, Orange Free State and Transvaal. The recipient was severely wounded at Brakenlaagt on 30 October 1901.
 £80–100
- 354 **Four: Captain G. R. Shine, Bethune's Mounted Infantry, attached Munster Fusiliers**
 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (Captain, Bethune's M.I.); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA, 2 clasps (Captain, Bethune's M.I.); BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914–1918 (Capt.); CORONATION 1902, mounted court style for display, *very fine* (4)
 £180–220
- 355 **Pair: Lieutenant A. C. Blackett, South African Constabulary, late Bethune's Mounted Infantry, killed at Vlakfontein**
 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (Lieutenant, Bethune's M.I.); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA, 2 clasps (Lieut., S.A.C.), mounted for wearing, *good very fine* (2)
 Lieutenant Algernon Carey Blackett was born on 6 May 1873, the youngest son of Captain E. A. Blackett, R.N., and educated at Bedford Grammar School, Wellington College and Emmanuel College, Cambridge. He entered Bethune's Mounted Infantry on the outbreak of war, remaining with this unit until March 1901, when he transferred into the South African Constabulary. Blackett was wounded at Wildeals Krall on 12 October 1901, and killed in action at Vlakfontein on 8 February 1902, in which action Captain H. Martin-Leake of the same regiment won the first of his two Victoria Crosses.
 £300–400
- 356 **Pair: Captain J. McSorley, South African Light Horse**
 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, Belfast (Capt., S.A. Lt. Horse); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA, 2 clasps (Capt., S.A.L.H.), mounted court style, *good very fine and better, scarce* (2)
 Mentioned in Buller's despatch, 13th September, 1900, whilst a Sergeant, S.A.L.H., in a list of men 'who have performed special acts of bravery, or have been selected for, and successfully carried out, arduous reconnaissances or dangerous duties.'
 Mentioned in Kitchener's despatch, 23 June 1902.
 £140–180

- 357 Pair: Lieutenant E. J. Abbott, South African Light Horse
 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, Belfast (Licut., S.A. Lt. Horse); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA, 2 clasps (Lt., S.A.L.H.), mounted for wearing, generally *very fine* (2)
 £100–150
- 358 Pair: Q.M. Sergeant T. H. Osborne, Cape Colony Cyclist Corps, late Robert's Horse
 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902, 6 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen (Tpr., Robert's Horse); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA, 2 clasps (Q.M. Sjt., C.C.C.C.), *very fine* (2)
 £80–120
- 359 A scarce pair to Kaptain R. C. Rademeyer, Staats Artillery, who was awarded the Decoration for Loyal Service in the Boer War where he was wounded
 DEKORATIE VOOR TROUE DIENST 1899–1902; MEDALJE ANGLO-BOER OORLOG 1899–1902, both medals officially impressed and mounted court style for display with the wound ribbon (Lint Voor Verwonding Opgedaan Gedurende de Anglo-Boer Oorlog), *extremely fine and scarce* (2)
 The D.T.D. was instituted in 1920 to reward officers of the Boer Republics for bravery in the Boer War of 1899–1902. A total of 591 awards were made. Kaptain Rademeyer was severely wounded near Klip River by a bomb that damaged his groin, left calf and his eyes. Sold with further research.
 £350–450



360 Three: Sergeant Ganna, Nigeria Regiment

AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902–56, 2 clasps, S. Nigeria 1903–04, S. Nigeria 1904 (2638 Pte., S.N. Regt.); 1914–15 STAR (2638 Sgt., 4–Nig. R.); BRITISH WAR MEDAL (Sgt., 4–Nig. R.), edge bruises, otherwise *nearly very fine* (3)

£140–160

361 A South Russia M.S.M. group of four to Serjeant E. F. Carter, Royal Army Medical Corps

1914 MONS STAR (7355 Pte., R.A.M.C.); BRITISH WAR and VICTORY MEDALS (Sgt.); MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R. (Sgt., R.A.M.C.), mounted court style for display, together with a group of eight miniatures including the Russian Orders of St. Anne and St. Vladimir, the Serbian medal for Zeal and the Greek Military Cross, *very fine or better* (12)

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 4 March 1920 'in recognition of valuable services rendered with the British Military Mission to South Russia.'

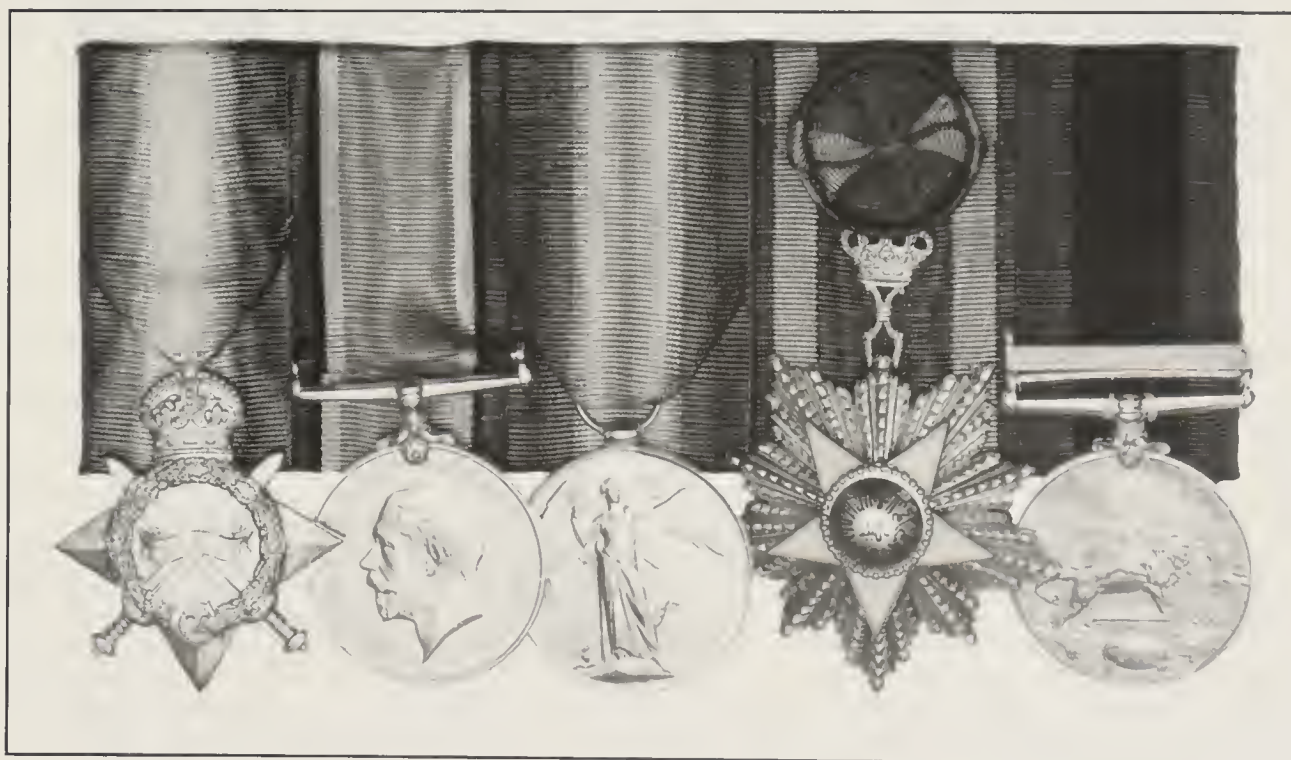
£180–200

362 A rare Sudan group of five to Major R. S. Gibson, Royal Marine Light Infantry

1914–15 STAR TRIO (Major, R.M.L.I.); Egypt, Order of the Nile, 4th class, breast badge in silver, gilt and enamel; SUDAN 1910–21, 1st issue, 1 clasp, Mandal, unnamed as issued, the group mounted court style for display, *good very fine* (5)

Major Rolf Sumner Gibson, R.M., served on secondment with the Egyptian Army from 13 September, 1912. He was one of approximately 15 British Officers to take part in a patrol of Camelry under Captain B. H. S. Romilly, D.S.O., Scots Guards, dispatched to punish the Nubas for cattle thieving, in March, 1914. He was awarded the Order of the Nile in 1922.

£500–600

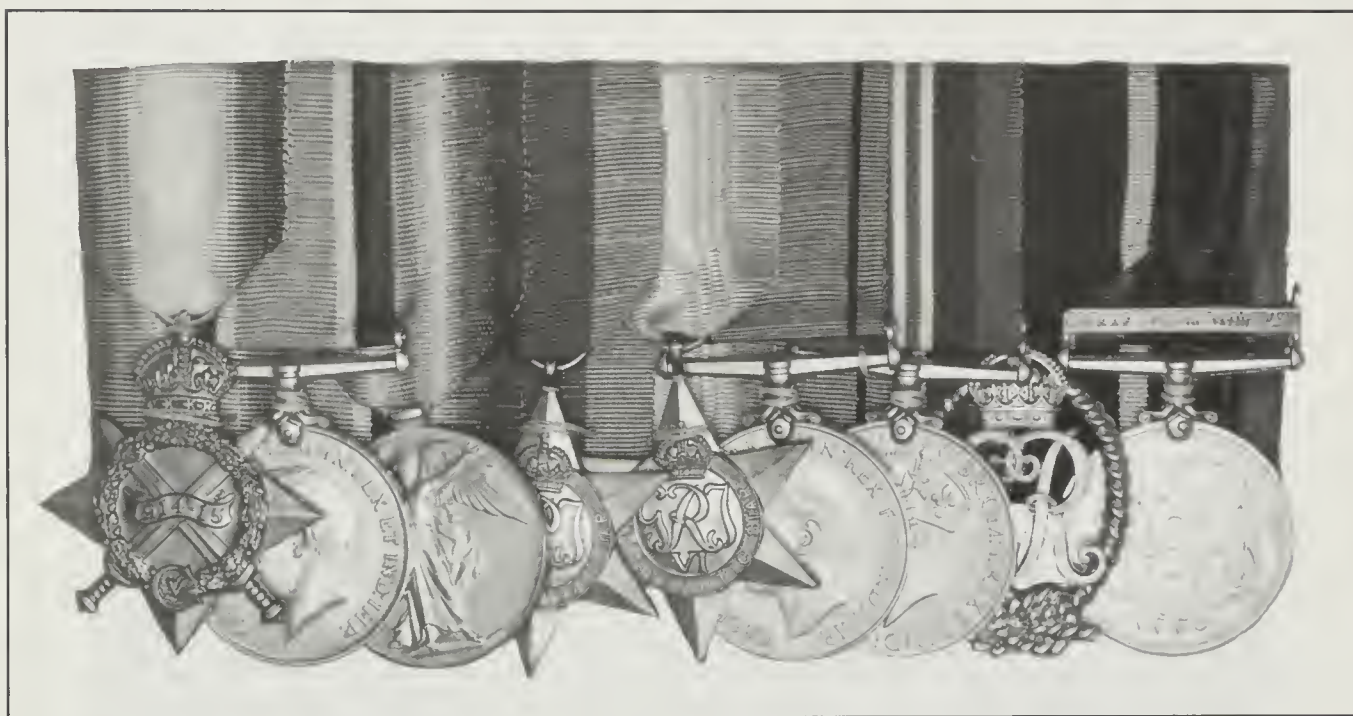


363 A rare Sudan group of nine to Engineer Lieutenant Commander F. W. Wildish, Royal Naval Reserve

1914–15 STAR TRIO (Eng. Lt. Cdr., R.N.R.); 1939–45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR; DEFENCE and WAR MEDALS; ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE DECORATION, G.V.R.; SUDAN 1910–21, 2nd issue, 1 clasp, Zeraf 1913–14, unnamed as issued, the group mounted court style for display, *very fine and better* (9)

Frederick William Wildish was employed as Engineer in charge of Dockyard East, Khartoum, December, 1912; Chief Engineer, Sudan Government, Steamers Department, March, 1913; Deputy Superintending Engineer, Uganda Railways Marine, December, 1914; Senior Navy Engineer, Lake Victoria, Nyansa Flotilla, March, 1915. He was promoted Lieutenant, R.N.R., in December, 1915, and returned as Deputy Superintending Engineer, Uganda Railway Marine in October, 1917. He received the Reserve Decoration in 1919 and left the Navy to work as an Engineer in private industry in July 1921. He was placed on the Retired List with the rank of Engineer Lieutenant Commander but returned to the Active List in December, 1939, after which he served in H.M. Establishments *Nimrod*, *Torch*, *Bee* and *Victory*. He reverted to the Retired List, medically unfit, in 1944 and died in Edinburgh in 1948.

£700–800



364 A rare Sudan group of four to Armourer Staff Sergeant J. H. Bird, Army Ordnance Corps

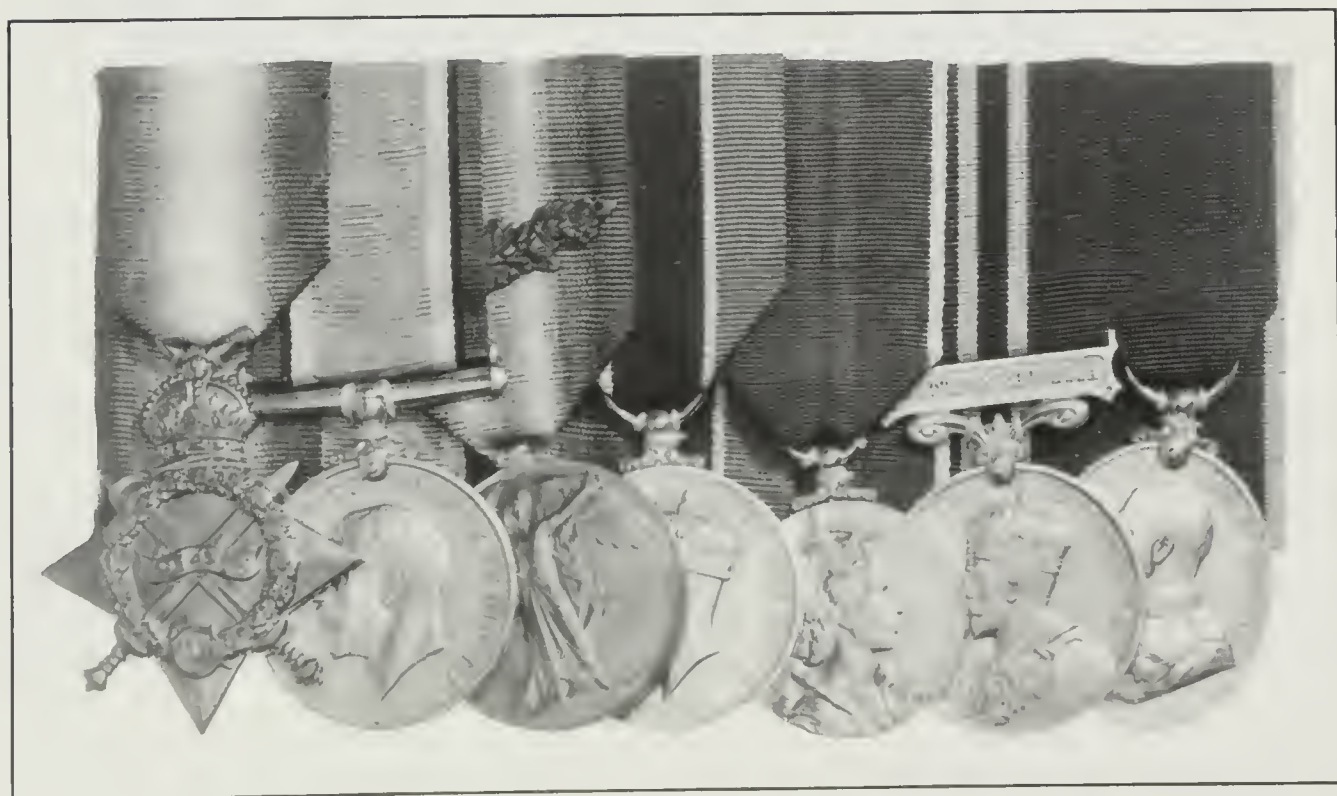
1914–15 STAR (A 1185 Armr. S. Sgt.); BRITISH WAR and VICTORY MEDALS (S. Sgt.); SUDAN 1910, 2nd issue, 2 clasps, Darfur 1916, Fasher, unnamed as issued, together with bronze memorial plaque, the group mounted court style for display, *nearly extremely fine* (5)

Joseph Herbert Bird died in the Sudan in 1916 and is buried in Khartoum War Cemetery.

£400–500

- 365 **A rare Sudan pair to Captain A. Wylie, Royal Scots Fusiliers**
 BRITISH WAR MEDAL (Capt.); SUDAN 1910–21, 1st issue, 1 clasp, Miri, unnamed as issued, the clasp loose on ribbon, *nearly extremely fine* (2)
 Captain Alexander Wylie was attached to the Egyptian Army from June, 1913 and took part in the operations in the Miri Hills in April, 1915. He died on 18 April 1917 at Dilling in the Nuba Hills while serving as a Binbashi (Battalion Commander).
 £250–300
- 366 **Family group:**
George E. Little, A. B., Royal Navy
 1914–15 STAR; BRITISH WAR MEDAL; SILVER MEDAL PRESENTED TO H.M.S. NATAL 1915, from the people of Natal, named
Corporal C. H. Little, 7 London Regiment
 BRITISH WAR and VICTORY MEDALS (7890 Cpl., 7–Lond. R.)
Lieutenant L. W. Little, Manitoba Regiment
 VICTORY MEDAL (Lieut.), *good very fine or better* (6)
 £80–100
- 367 **Five: Warrant Officer A. Clark, Royal Army Service Corps**
 1914–15 STAR (S.22436 Cpl., A.S.C.); BRITISH WAR and VICTORY MEDALS (T.W.O. Cl. 1); LONG SERVICE & GOOD CONDUCT, G.V.R. (Sjt); MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 3rd type (W.O. Cl. 2), mounted for wear, *nearly very fine* (5)
 See lot 280 for M.S.M. group awarded to his father
 £80–100
- 368 **Four: Lieutenant G. G. Thorpe, East Yorkshire Regiment, late 3rd County of London Yeomanry**
 1914–15 STAR (2. Lieut., 3–Co. of Lond. Y.); BRITISH WAR and VICTORY MEDALS (Lieut.); DEFENCE MEDAL, mounted for wear, *very fine* (4)
 2nd Lieutenant, 3rd County of London Yeomanry, 8 June 1914; Lieutenant, East Yorkshire Regiment, 4 June 1916; on special service attached to the West African Frontier Force, Nigeria Regiment from 14 December, 1916, and served with them in German East Africa.
 £30–40
- 369 **Four: Lieutenant H. G. Scotcher, 28th London Regiment, Artists Rifles**
 1914–15 STAR (2719 Pte., 28–Lond. R.); BRITISH WAR and VICTORY MEDALS (Lieut.); TERRITORIAL EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.V.R. (679117 W.O. Cl. II, 28–Lond. R.), mounted court style for display, *very fine* (4)
 £30–40
- 370 **Six: Nursing Sister J. Dickinson, Voluntary Aid Detachment and St. John's Ambulance Brigade**
 1914–15 STAR (V.A.D.); BRITISH WAR and VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. (O.St.J.); DEFENCE MEDAL; ST. JOHN LONG SERVICE (Nsg. Sister, Tibshelf Nursing Div. No. 5 Dist. S.J.A.B. 1919); WOMEN'S VOLUNTARY SERVICE MEDAL, mounted court style for display (6)
 £40–50

- 371 Three: Acting Corporal J. S. A. Farquhar, South African Horse, late 2nd Mounted Rifles
1914–15 STAR (Pte., 2nd M.R.); BRITISH WAR and VICTORY MEDALS, bi-lingual issue (A/Cpl., 4th S.A.H.), mounted court style for display, *extremely fine* (3)
Son of J. Farquhar, Mayor of Ladysmith, see lot 209
£20–30
- 372 A scarce group of four for Portuguese East Africa to Lieutenant S. S. Willis, King's African Rifles, late East African R.E. Volunteers
1914–15 STAR (Spr., E. Afr. R.E. Vols.); BRITISH WAR and VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. (Lieut.); AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902–56, 1 clasp, East Africa 1918 (Licut., 1–6 K.A. Rif.), mounted court style for display, *very fine and better* (4)
£300–350
- 373 A rare long service group of seven to Superintendent N. Brodie, North Rhodesia Police, late Worcestershire Yeomanry
1914–15 STAR (L. Cpl., Worc. Yeo.); BRITISH WAR and VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. (W.O. Cl. 2, Worc. Yeo.), '2' of rank omitted on B.W.M.; COLONIAL POLICE MEDAL FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE, G.V.I.R. (Supdt., N. Rhodesia Police); CORONATION 1953; ARMY LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT, G.V.R., suspender bar 'Northern Rhodesia' (Det. Inspector); TERRITORIAL EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.V.R. (W.O. Cl. II, Worc. Yeo.), mounted court style for display, about *very fine or better* (7)
Superintendent Norman Brodie joined the Worcestershire Yeomanry in October 1911, aged 18 years, and was twice mentioned in despatches during the Great War, on both occasions as a Squadron Sergeant Major (*vide London Gazette*, 3 April and 23 October, 1918). Discharged in 1919, Brodie joined the North Rhodesia Police, culminating his long and distinguished career with the award of his M.S.M. in 1945 and a successful contribution towards the Royal Visit of 1947. He finally retired as a Superintendent of Police in 1950.
The lot is accompanied by a good selection of original documentation and photographs, the majority dealing with the recipient's M.S.M. investiture and the Royal Visit of 1947.
£700–900



- 374 Four: Major A. P. Rainforth, Royal Army Service Corps
BRITISH WAR and VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. (Major); Serbia, ORDER OF THE WHITE
EAGLE, breast badge with swords in silver-gilt and enamel; Serbia, MEDAL FOR ZEAL,
very fine (4)
Sold with copies of 2 M.I.D. Certificates
Major A. P. Rainforth served in Greek Macedonia, Serbia, Bulgaria, European Turkey, and
the Islands of the Aegean Sea, 9 August 1916 to 11 November 1918. He was mentioned in
Despatches, *London Gazette* 21 July 1917 and 5 June 1919, and awarded the Serbian Gold
Medal for Zealous Service.

£140–160

375 A group of three awarded to Mrs. Nellie Romilly, née Hozier, Winston Churchill's Sister-in-law and Secretary to Angela Manners's private nursing unit in Belgium 1914

BRITISH WAR and VICTORY MEDALS (N. Romilly); Greece, ORDER OF THE RE-DEEMER, 5th class, breast badge in silver and enamel, the centres in gold and enamel, some damage to all arms, otherwise *nearly very fine* (3)

Miss Nellie Hozier was officially the daughter of Lady Henrietta Blanche Hozier and Sir Henry Hozier. It is well known however that Lady Blanche had several love affairs from which emerged her four children. The two eldest daughters, Kitty and Clementine (later to marry Winston Churchill) were fathered by a well known society figure and horseman, Bay Middleton. The twins, Nellie and Bill, were the subjects of less certain parentage, although Sir Henry Hozier, for one, was convinced they were not his.

Nellie joined her friend Angela Manners's private nursing unit as secretary and interpreter. Her elder sister Clementine, writing to Winston Churchill, said it was 'all cheap emotion. Nellie is not trained, she will be one more useless mouth to feed in that poor little country which in a few days will be the scene of horrible grim happenings.' Nellie's unit arrived in Belgium in mid-August, 1914, and was almost immediately captured by an insurgent German Army. Thereafter, it worked behind the German lines, ministering to both British and German wounded, until December, when the German War Office allowed it to return to England. In December, 1915, she married Colonel Bertram Romilly, D.S.O., Scots Guards, a marriage not favoured by her family. They had two sons, Esmond (killed while serving in the R.C.A.F. in 1942) and Giles (P.O.W., Colditz Castle, in the Second World War). Her relationship with her brother-in-law, Sir Winston Churchill, was often difficult and in 1921 he loaned her £500 to set up a hat shop as she was very hard up. She, like her mother, was an



inveterate gambler and was often scolded for it by her sister Clementine. Nellie died of cancer in 1955, her husband having died fifteen years earlier.

Note: Nellie Hozier's 1914 Star was sold at Christie's, 21 October, 1991. For other family groups see lots 198 and 219.

£250–300

376 Pair: **Lance-Corporal D. W. Mackinon, Rhodesia Regiment**

BRITISH WAR MEDAL (L/Cpl., Rhodns 1st. S.A.I. Bgde); VICTORY MEDAL (Pte., 2–Rhodesia Regt.), *good very fine* (2)

£15–20

377 Three: **Private Ari Marua, Nigeria Regiment**

BRITISH WAR and VICTORY MEDALS (5562 Pte., 1–Nig. R.); Victory medal officially re-impressed; WEST AFRICAN FRONTIER FORCE LONG SERVICE & GOOD CONDUCT, G.V.R. (910 Pte., 1–Nig. R.), mounted court style for display, *good very fine* (3)

£100–150

378 Seven: **Lieutenant Charles Boswell, Southern Rhodesia Forces**

BRITISH WAR and VICTORY MEDALS, name erased; 1939–45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR; DEFENCE and WAR MEDALS; EFFICIENCY DECORATION, G.V.R., top bar, Southern Rhodesia, named on reverse, group mounted for wear, *very fine* (7)

£60–80

379 **A good Battle of Britain casualty group to Sergeant Pilot H. J. 'Tony' Marsh, 238 Squadron, Royal Air Force**

1939–45 STAR, clasp, Battle of Britain; AIR CREW EUROPE STAR; WAR MEDAL, all unnamed as issued but sold with his **original Memorial Scroll** (Sergeant, Royal Air Force), the group mounted court style for display, the scroll framed, *good very fine* (4)

Henry James Marsh joined the RAF at Halton at the age of 18. Marsh later volunteered for pilot training and when he was posted to 11 E&RFTS, Perth in February 1939 he was a Sergeant Observer.

Marsh went to 2 FTS, Brize Norton in May. He was with 238 Squadron at Middle Wallop in early July 1940. On August 11 Marsh claimed a He 111 destroyed. In combat over Portland on August 13 he destroyed a Bf 110 but failed to return to Middle Wallop, probably shot down by Bf 109s, in Hurricane P 3177. Marsh was 27. He is remembered on the Runnymede Memorial, Panel 17.

£600–800

380 A Caterpillar group of four to Flight Sergeant J. E. Corrie, 44 (Rhodesia) Squadron, Royal Air Force

1939-45 STAR; AIR CREW EUROPE STAR; WAR MEDAL, these three privately named; Caterpillar Club Badge, gold brooch with 'ruby' eyes, reverse named (T/Sgt. J. Corrie, Pres. by Irving Co.), *very fine* (4)

Sergeant J. E. Corrie made a parachute jump from a disabled aircraft near Margate in the early morning of 18th June, 1941, and was subsequently elected a member of the Caterpillar Club and presented with a gold Caterpillar brooch by the Irving Air Chute Company. He was posted missing, presumed killed, on 6 October, 1942, when his Lancaster W4188G failed to return from a bombing mission.

£200–250

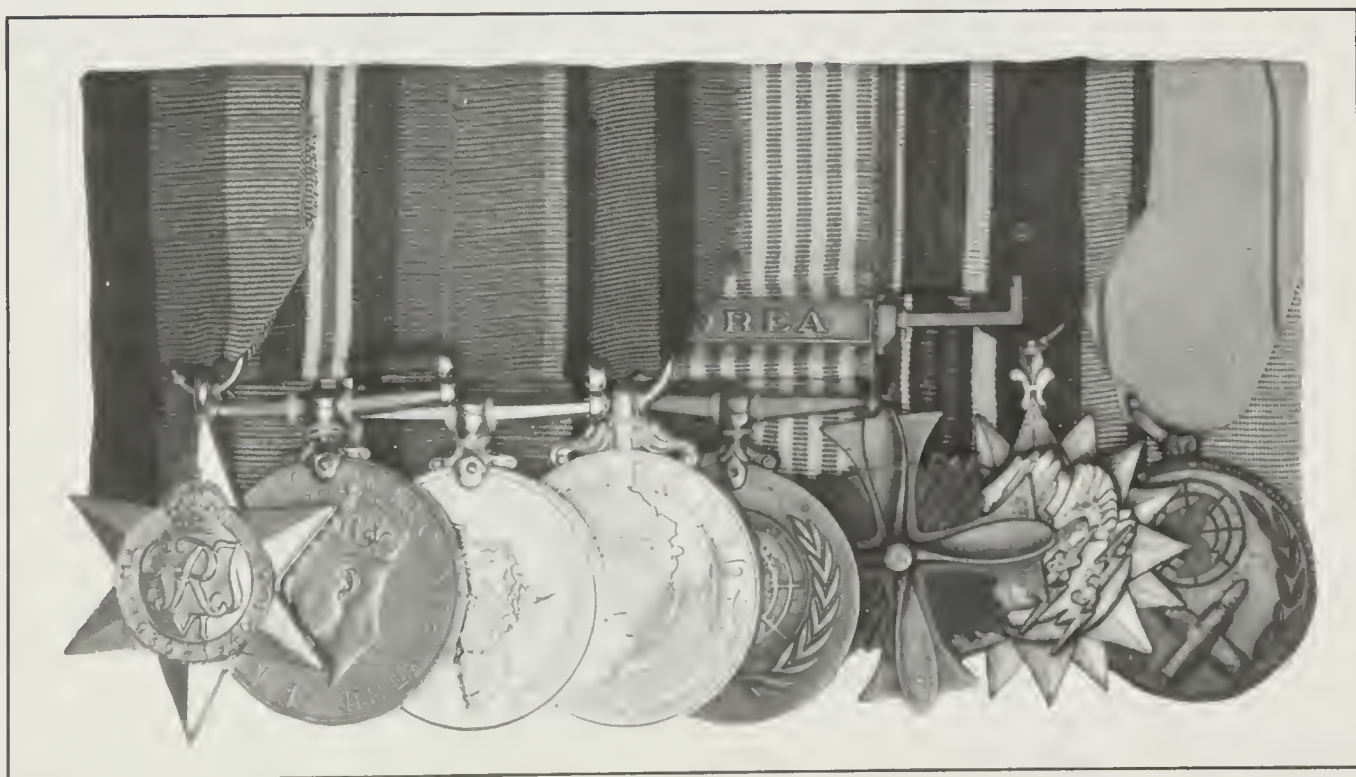
381 A rare South African Fighter Pilot's group for Korea awarded to Captain J. H.
Naude, South African Air Force

1939-45 STAR; WAR MEDAL; AFRICAN SERVICE MEDAL, these three officially named: SOUTH AFRICAN KOREA 1950-53 (Lt.); U.N. KOREA (Lt.); U.S.A., DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS, reverse officially named; U.S.A., AIR MEDAL, with oak leaf cluster for second award; SOUTH KOREAN SERVICE MEDAL, the group mounted court style for display, *very fine and rare* (8)

Sold with the original framed certificate for the D.F.C. (U.S.) and copies of citations and service record confirming all awards.

Captain John Henry Naude was born in East London, 19 September, 1924. He was a pupil pilot from 18 February 1943 to 16 June 1944, and received his commission in the rank of 2 Lieutenant on 17 June, 1944. He was promoted Lieutenant, 17 December 1944, and Captain, 1 December 1955, which rank he held until his retirement in 1960.

He volunteered for service in Korea, arriving in Tokyo on 18 February 1952, and acted as Flight Commander with the temporary rank of Captain. He was awarded the American D.F.C. and Air Medal with first cluster. The citation for the D.F.C. reads: 'Captain John H. Naude distinguished himself by extraordinary achievement while participating in aerial flight as a Pilot, 2 Squadron, South African Air Force, on 21 May 1952. Leading a flight of four F-51 type aircraft on a close support mission against mortar positions and bunkers, Captain Naude directed a series of devastating attacks which resulted in the destruction of three mortar



positions and four bunkers. The 75 percent coverage obtained on this mission, which seriously damaged the enemy's potential, was largely due to Captain Naude's aggressiveness and skilful leadership. Through his keen airmanship and devotion to the best interests of the United Nations' cause, Captain Naude reflected great credit upon himself, the South African Air Force, and the Far East Air Forces.'

£600–800

382 Three: **P. M. Ellenberger**

WAR MEDAL; AFRICAN SERVICE MEDAL, these two officially impressed (626293 P.M. Ellenberger); JUBILEE 1935, *very fine* (3)

£20–25

383 Five: **Sub-Inspector Phineas Matarirano Nyika, British South Africa Police**

WAR MEDAL 1939–45; COLONIAL POLICE MEDAL FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE, E.H.R., 2nd type, (African Sub-Insp, B.S.A. Police); COLONIAL POLICE LONG SERVICE & GOOD CONDUCT, E.H.R., 2nd type (Afr./1/Sgt., B.S.A.P.); RHODESIA GENERAL SERVICE 1970 (Sub-Insp.); RHODESIA POLICE LONG SERVICE & GOOD CONDUCT, with extra long service bar (Sub-Insp.), mounted court style for display, *very fine and better* (5)

£250–350

384 Three: **Captain J. R. Elliott, British South Africa Police**

WAR MEDAL 1939–45; COLONIAL POLICE MEDAL, E.H.R., 2nd type, for Meritorious Service (Capt., B.S.A. Police); COLONIAL POLICE LONG SERVICE & GOOD CONDUCT, G.V.R., 1st type (Det.Sub-Insp., B.S.A. Police), mounted for wear, contact marks, *very fine* (3)

Sold with a copy of his obituary taken from the 'Outpost' May, 1971.

£300–400

385 Three: **Senior Aircraftman I. D. West, Royal Air Force**

CAMPAIGN SERVICE MEDAL 1962, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (S.A.C., R.A.F.); RHODESIA MEDAL 1980 (S.A.C., R.A.F.); ZIMBABWE INDEPENDENCE MEDAL 1980, officially numbered 13983, mounted court style for display, with card boxes of issue and related Buckingham Palace letter, *extremely fine* (3)

£250–350

Important information for buyers

Absentee Bids

If instructed we will execute bids and advise intending purchasers. No charge is made for this service. Lots will always be bought as cheaply as is allowed by such other bids and reserves as are on our books. In the event of identical bids, the earliest will take precedence. Always indicate a 'top limit'—the amount to which you would bid if you were attending the auction yourself. 'Buy' or unlimited bids will not be accepted.

Advice to Bidders

Further advice to bidders and purchasers will be found on the bidding slip inserted in this catalogue.

Buyers' Premium

A buyers' premium of 10% of the hammer price is payable by the buyers of all lots, together with VAT on such premium.

Pre-sale Estimates

The pre-sale estimates are intended as a guide for prospective purchasers. Any bid between the listed figures would, in our opinion, offer a fair chance of success. However all lots, depending on the degree of competition, can realise prices either above or below the listed estimates.

Methods of Payment

Payment should preferably be made by telegraphic transfer direct to Buckland Dix & Wood's account at:—

Royal Bank of Scotland
London Piccadilly Circus Branch
48 Haymarket
London SW1Y 4SE
Sort Code 16-00-83
Account No. 00118446

Please include your name, account number and invoice number with your instructions to the bank.

Alternative methods of payment which will enable immediate clearance of purchases include cash, bankers drafts and credit cards (Access and Visa). Although personal and company cheques are accepted, buyers are advised that property will not be released until such cheques have cleared.

Purchases will be despatched as soon as possible upon receipt of your written despatch instruction, full payment for the lots you have bought. Despatch will be at the buyer's expense. Estimates and advice on all methods of despatch can be provided upon request.

Insurance cover will be arranged unless otherwise specified and will be at the buyer's expense.

Methods of despatch

Air Post. Providing your purchase does not exceed the size and weight stipulated by the postal authorities and we feel that the item is of a suitable nature, Buckland Dix & Wood will arrange for the packing and despatch of your purchase worldwide. Purchasers of books are advised to obtain estimates prior to the despatch of lots containing numerous or extremely large volumes in order to ascertain the most economical method of despatch.

Surface Post. Despatch as for Air Post, often at a cheaper rate but, Surface Post takes considerably longer to arrive at the required destination.

Clearance of purchases

Buyers who have not established a credit arrangement with Buckland Dix & Wood will be asked to pay for their purchases when they wish to take possession of them. It is regretted that Buckland Dix & Wood cannot take Banker's references over the telephone at the time of clearance and that buyers cannot take possession of their purchases until cheques are cleared.

If buyers wish to pay for their purchases by cheques they are urged to arrange clearance of their cheques well in advance of the sale by supplying appropriate Bankers' references.

Buyers will be requested to supply a reasonable means of identification at the time of payment.

Lots will only be released to the purchaser or his authorised representative if full payment has been received by Buckland Dix & Wood together with settlement of any removal, handling and storage charges due.

Conditions of business

Conditions mainly concerning buyers

1 The buyer

The highest bidder shall be the buyer at the 'hammer price' and any dispute shall be settled at the auctioneer's absolute discretion. Every bidder shall be deemed to act as principal unless there is in force a written acknowledgement by Buckland Dix & Wood that he acts as agent on behalf of a named principal.

2 Minimum increment

The auctioneer shall have the right to refuse any bid which does not exceed the previous bid by at least 5 per cent or by such other proportion as the auctioneer shall in his absolute discretion direct.

3 The premium

The buyer shall pay to Buckland Dix & Wood a premium of 10% on the 'hammer price' together with Value Added Tax at the standard rate on the premium and agrees that Buckland Dix & Wood, when acting as agent for the seller, may also receive commission from the seller in accordance with Condition 19.

4 Value Added Tax (VAT)

Lots on which Value Added Tax is payable by the buyer on the 'hammer price' are indicated in the catalogue with the sign '†'. Value Added Tax, the rates of which are subject to alteration by law, is payable at the rates prevailing on the day of the auction.

5 Payment

Immediately a lot is sold the buyer shall:—

- (a) give to Buckland Dix & Wood his name and address and, if so requested, proof of identity; and
- (b) pay to Buckland Dix & Wood the 'total amount due' (unless credit terms have been agreed with Buckland Dix & Wood before the auction).

6 Buckland Dix & Wood may, at its absolute discretion, agree credit terms with the buyer before an auction under which the buyer will be entitled to take possession of lots purchased up to an agreed amount in value in advance of payment by a determined future date of the 'total amount due'.

7 Any payments by a buyer to Buckland Dix & Wood may be applied by Buckland Dix & Wood towards any sums owing from that buyer to Buckland Dix & Wood on any account whatever without regard to any directions of the buyer or his agent, whether express or implied.

8 Collection of purchases

The ownership of the lot purchased shall not pass to the buyer until he has made payment in full to Buckland Dix & Wood of the 'total amount due'.

9 (a) The buyer shall at his own expense take away the lot purchased not later than 5 working days after the day of the auction but (unless credit terms have been agreed in accordance with Condition 7) not before payment to Buckland Dix & Wood of the 'total amount due'.

(b) The buyer shall be responsible for any removal, storage and insurance charges on any lot not taken away within 5 working days after the day of the auction. (c) The packing and handling of purchased lots by Buckland Dix & Wood staff is undertaken solely as a courtesy to clients, and in the case of fragile articles, will be undertaken only at Buckland Dix & Wood discretion. In no event will Buckland Dix & Wood be liable for damage to glass or frames, regardless of the cause.

10 Buyers responsibilities for Lots purchased

The buyer will be responsible for loss or damage to lots purchased from the time of collection or the expiry of 5 working days after the day of the auction, whichever is the sooner, and neither Buckland Dix & Wood nor its servants or agents shall thereafter be responsible for any loss or damage of any kind, whether caused by negligence or otherwise, while any lot is in its custody or under its control.

11 Remedies for non-payment or failure to collect purchases

If any lot is not paid for in full and taken away in accordance with Conditions 6 and 10, or if there is any other breach of either of those Conditions, Buckland Dix & Wood as agent of the seller shall, at its absolute discretion and without prejudice to any other rights it may have, be entitled to exercise one or more of the following rights and remedies:—

- (a) to proceed against the buyer for damages for breach of contract;
- (b) to rescind the sale of that or any other lots sold to the defaulting buyer at the same or any other auction;
- (c) to re-sell the lot or cause it to be re-sold by public auction or private sale and the defaulting buyer shall pay to Buckland Dix & Wood any resulting deficiency in the 'total amount due' (after deduction of any part payment and addition of re-sale costs) and any surplus shall belong to the seller;

(d) to remove, store and insure the lot at the expense of the defaulting buyer and, in the case of storage, either at Buckland Dix & Wood premises or elsewhere;

(e) to charge interest at a rate not exceeding 1.5% per month on the 'total amount due' to the extent it remains unpaid for more than 5 working days after the day of the auction;

(f) to retain that or any other lot sold to the same buyer at the same or any other auction and release it only after payment of the 'total amount due';

(g) to reject or ignore any bids made by or on behalf of the defaulting buyer at any future auctions or obtain a deposit before accepting any bids in future;

(h) to apply any proceeds of sale then due or at any time thereafter becoming due to the defaulting buyer towards settlement of the 'total amount due' and to exercise a lien on any property of the defaulting buyer which is in Buckland Dix & Wood possession for any purpose.

12 Liability of Buckland Dix & Wood and Sellers

(a) Goods auctioned are usually of some age. All goods are sold with all faults and imperfections and errors of description. Illustrations in catalogues are for identification only. Buyers should satisfy themselves prior to sale as to the condition of each lot and should exercise and rely on their own judgement as to whether the lot accords with its description. Subject to the obligations accepted by Buckland Dix & Wood under this Condition, none of the seller, Buckland Dix & Wood, its servants or agents is responsible for errors of descriptions or for the genuineness or authenticity of any lot, no warranty whatever is given by Buckland Dix & Wood, its servants or agents, or any seller to any buyer in respect of any lot and any express or implied conditions or warranties are hereby excluded.

(b) Any lot which proves to be a 'deliberate forgery' may be returned by the buyer to Buckland Dix & Wood within 15 days of the date of the auction in the same condition in which it was at the time of the auction, accompanied by a statement of defects, the number of the lot, and the date of the auction at which it was purchased. If Buckland Dix & Wood is satisfied that the item is a 'deliberate forgery' and that the buyer has and is able to transfer a good and marketable title to the lot free from any third party claims, the sale will be set aside and any amount paid in respect of the lot will be refunded: Provided that the buyer shall have no rights under this Condition if:—

(i) the description in the catalogue at the date of the sale was in accordance with the then generally accepted opinion of scholars and experts or fairly indicated that there was a conflict of such opinion; or

(ii) the only method of establishing at the date of publication of the catalogue that the lot was a 'deliberate forgery' was by means of scientific processes not generally accepted for use until after publication of the catalogue or a process which was unreasonably expensive or impractical.

(c) A buyer's claim under this Condition shall be limited to any amount paid in respect of the lot and shall not extend to any loss of damage suffered or expense incurred by him.

(d) The benefit of this Condition shall not be assignable and shall rest solely and exclusively in the buyer who, for the purpose of this Condition, shall be and only be the person to whom the original invoice is made out by Buckland Dix & Wood in respect of the lot sold.

Conditions mainly concerning sellers and consignors

13 Warranty of Title and Availability

The seller warrants to Buckland Dix & Wood and to the buyer that he is the true owner of the property or is properly authorised to sell the property by the true owner and is able to transfer good and marketable title to the property free from any third party claims. The seller will indemnify Buckland Dix & Wood, its servants and agents and the buyer against any loss or damage suffered by either in consequence or any breach on the part of the seller.

14 Reserves

The seller shall be entitled to place prior to the auction a reserve on any lot, being the minimum 'hammer price' at which that lot may be treated as sold. A reserve once

placed by the seller shall not be changed without the consent of Buckland Dix & Wood. Buckland Dix & Wood may at their option sell at a 'hammer price' below the reserve but in any such cases the sale proceeds to which the seller is entitled shall be the same as they would have been had the sale been at the reserve. Where a reserve has been placed, only the auctioneer may bid on behalf of the seller.

15 Authority to Deduct Commission and Expenses.

The seller authorises Buckland Dix & Wood to deduct commission at the 'stated rate' and 'expenses' from the 'hammer price' and acknowledges Buckland Dix &

Wood's right to retain the premium payable by the buyer.

16 Rescission of the Sale

If before Buckland Dix & Wood remit the 'sale proceeds' to the seller, the buyer makes a claim to rescind the sale if appropriate and Buckland Dix & Wood is of the opinion that the claim is justified, Buckland Dix & Wood is authorised to rescind the sale and refund to the buyer any amount paid to Buckland Dix & Wood in respect of the lot.

17 Payment of Sale Proceeds

Buckland Dix & Wood shall remit the 'sale proceeds' to the seller not later than one month after the auction, but if by that date Buckland Dix & Wood has not received the 'total amount due' from the buyer then Buckland Dix & Wood will remit the 'sale proceeds' within five working days after the date on which the 'total amount due' is received from the buyer. If credit terms have been agreed between Buckland Dix & Wood and the buyer, Buckland Dix & Wood shall remit to the seller the sale proceeds not later than one month after the auction unless otherwise agreed by the seller.

18 If the buyer fails to pay to Buckland Dix & Wood the 'total amount due' within 3 weeks after the auction, Buckland Dix & Wood will endeavour to notify the seller and take the seller's instructions as to the appropriate course of action and, so far as in Buckland Dix & Wood's opinion is practicable, will assist the seller to recover the 'total amount due' from the buyer. If circumstances do not permit Buckland Dix & Wood to take instructions from the seller, the seller authorises Buckland Dix & Wood at the seller's expense to agree special terms for payment of the 'total amount due', to remove, store and insure the lot sold, to settle claims made by or against the buyer on such terms as Buckland Dix & Wood shall in its

absolute discretion think fit, to take such steps as are necessary to collect monies due by the buyer to the seller and if necessary to rescind the sale and refund money to the buyer.

19 If, notwithstanding that the buyer fails to pay to Buckland Dix & Wood the 'total amount due' within three weeks after the auction, Buckland Dix & Wood remits the 'sale proceeds' to the seller, the ownership of the lot shall pass to Buckland Dix & Wood.

20 Charges for Withdrawn Lots

Where a seller cancels instructions for sale, Buckland Dix & Wood reserves the right to charge a fee of 10% of Buckland Dix & Wood's then latest estimate or middle estimate of the auction price of the property withdrawn, together with Value Added Tax thereon and 'expenses' incurred in relation to the property.

21 Rights to Photographs and Illustrations

The seller gives Buckland Dix & Wood full and absolute right to photograph and illustrate any lot placed in its hands for sale and to use such photographs and illustrations and any photographs and illustrations provided by the seller at any time at its absolute discretion (whether or not in connection with the auction).

22 Unsold Lots

Where any lot fails to sell, Buckland Dix & Wood shall notify the seller accordingly. The seller shall make arrangements either to re-offer the lot for sale or to collect the lot.

23 Buckland Dix & Wood reserve the right to charge commission up to one-half of the 'stated rates' calculated on the 'bought-in price' and in addition 'expenses' in respect of any unsold lots.

General conditions and definitions

24 Buckland Dix & Wood sells as agent for the seller (except where it is stated wholly or partly to own any lot as principal) and as such is not responsible for any default by seller or buyer.

25 Any representation or statement by Buckland Dix & Wood, in any catalogue as to authorship, attribution, genuineness, origin, date, age, provenance, condition or estimated selling price is a statement of opinion only. Every person interested should exercise and rely on his own judgement as to such matters and neither Buckland Dix & Wood nor its servants or agents are responsible for the correctness of such opinions.

26 Whilst the interests of prospective buyers are best served by attendance at the auction, Buckland Dix &

Wood will if so instructed execute bids on their behalf, neither Buckland Dix & Wood nor its servants or agents being responsible for any neglect or default in doing so or for failing to do so.

27 Buckland Dix & Wood shall have the right, at its discretion, to refuse admission to its premises or attendance at its auctions by any person.

28 Buckland Dix & Wood has absolute discretion without giving any reason to refuse any bid, to divide any lot, to combine any two or more lots, to withdraw any lot from the auction and in case of dispute to put up any lot for auction again.

29 (a) Any indemnity under these Conditions shall extend to all actions, proceedings costs, expenses, claims

and demands whatever incurred or suffered by the person entitled to the benefit of the indemnity.

(b) Buckland Dix & Wood declares itself to be a trustee for its relevant servants and agents of the benefit of every indemnity under these Conditions to the extent that such indemnity is expressed to be for the benefit of its servants and agents.

30 Any notice by Buckland Dix & Wood to a seller, consignor, prospective bidder or buyer may be given by first class mail or airmail and if so given shall be deemed to have been duly received by the addressee 48 hours after posting.

31 These Conditions shall be governed by and construed in accordance with English law. All transactions to which these Conditions apply and all matters connected therewith shall also be governed by English law. Buckland Dix & Wood hereby submits to the exclusive jurisdiction of the English courts and all other parties concerned hereby submit to the non-exclusive jurisdiction of the English courts.

32 In these Conditions:—

(a) 'catalogue' includes any advertisement, brochure, estimate, price list and other publication;

(b) 'hammer price' means the price at which a lot is knocked down by the auctioneer to the buyer;

(c) 'total amount due' means the 'hammer price' in respect of the lot sold together with any premium, Value Added Tax chargeable and additional charges and expenses due from a defaulting buyer in pounds sterling;

(d) 'deliberate forgery' means an imitation made with the intention of deceiving as to authorship, origin, date, age, period, culture or source which is not shown to be such in the description in the catalogue and which at the date of the sale had a value materially less than it would have had if it had been in accordance with that description.

(e) 'sale proceeds' means the net amount due to the seller being the 'hammer price' of the lot sold less commission at the 'stated rates' and 'expenses' and any other amounts due to Buckland Dix & Wood by the seller in whatever capacity and howsoever arising;

(f) 'stated rates' means Buckland Dix & Wood published rates of commission for the time being and Value Added Tax thereon;

(g) 'expenses' in relation to the sale of any lot means Buckland Dix & Wood charges and expenses for insurance, illustrations, special advertising, packing and freight of that lot and any Value Added Tax thereon;

(h) 'bought-in-price' means 5 per cent more than the highest bid received below the reserve.

33 Vendors' Commission on Sales

A commission of 10% is payable by the vendor on the hammer price on lots sold.

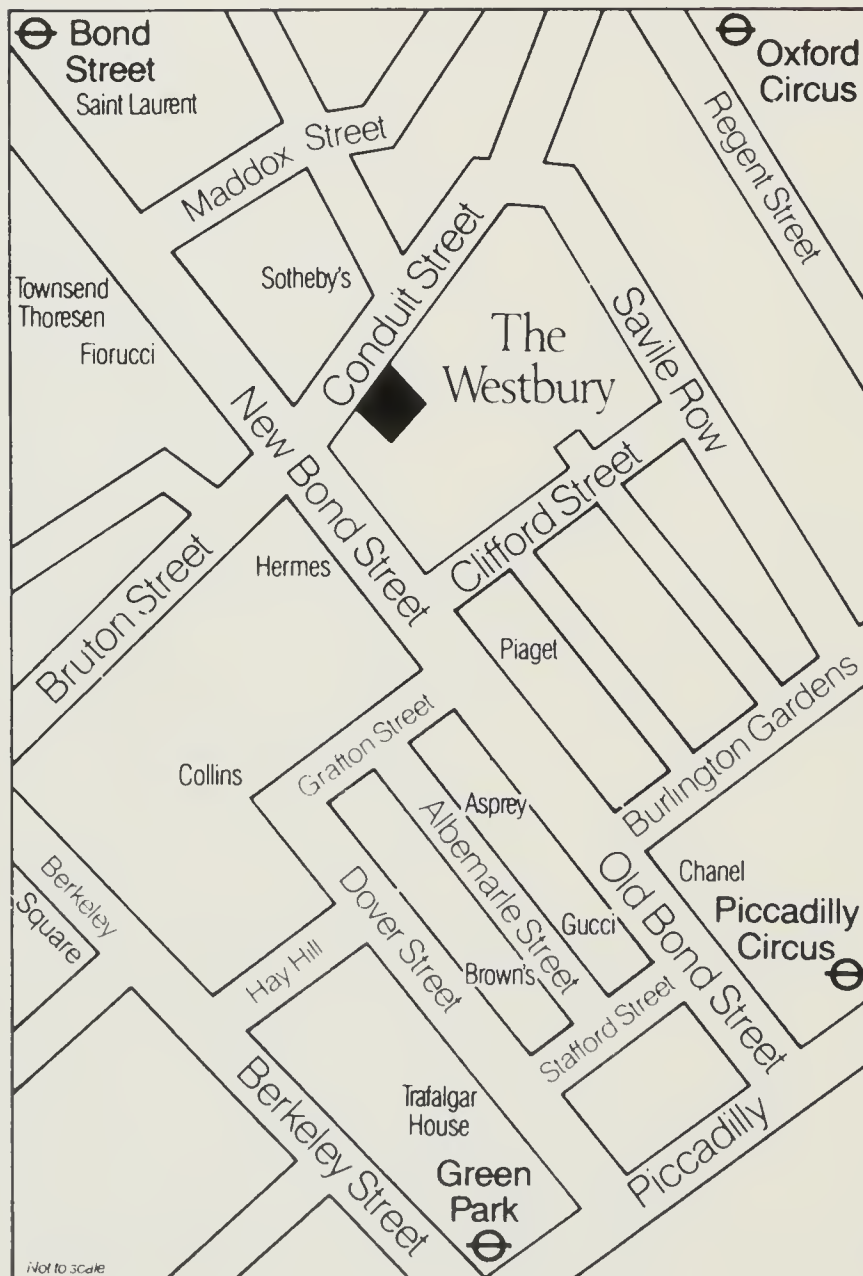
34 VAT

Commission, illustrations and advertising are subject to VAT.



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